

same juvenile court that let Margaret room. She says she was to be married to Burr on her vacation this month and shows several diamond rings in token of her betrothal.

Margaret was a dry-eyed and apparently experienced a violent thrill as she related her story. Miss Sauter wept brokenly.

"If I had a gun, I would kill that woman," Miss Sauter cried, indignantly. "She has killed the kindest, gentlest man that ever lived—killed him in cold blood and without mercy."

"I loved Ben, and I know that he loved me. For seven years I knew what his relations were with the woman who styles herself his wife and later with the murderer who has killed him."

"He met the first woman eleven years ago. Three years later, after he had been suffering from the hospital for appendicitis for several months, she showed him this child and told him it was his. He didn't believe her, but knew that she might be right, and so he considered the thing like a man."

She has been hounding him and bleeding him ever since, extorting every penny that she could get with her false claims. Even now, after he is dead, she is dogging his old mother, who is destitute, in an effort to get what little money he left for her support.

Says Life Was Miserable.
"The other woman he befriended, and she has repaid his generosity by taking his life. She planned to kill me—told me so. The other day she called me up and asked me if I intended to get married. I told her that we did."

"Well, you won't get the chance," she replied. "If you don't forget that idea, I'll put a bullet through your head."

"I told Ben, and he reported her to the juvenile authorities, but nothing was done, although I believe they knew she was dangerous. Today she killed the man to whom I have been engaged for seven years. I suppose they will let her go. If women served on juries, she would hang."

"At the apartment he provided for his common law wife, Mr. Burr again becomes Dr. Jekyll."

Home Life Described.
"Ben's life with me was ideal," said Myrtle Westgate Burr, without any great show of emotion. "We had one child, Lucille, seven years ago. He was devoted to her. He paid our bills and kept us both in comparative comfort. He visited us once a week."

"The only person who stood between us was Lucille. I knew she loved her, and we gradually separated on her account more than five years ago, although he still took care of me. He probably showed Lucille's picture to the girl who killed him, and that infuriated her. I have often had the same feelings for her, myself."

Mrs. Burr at first said she had been married to the attorney in Michigan eleven years ago. She did not recall the minister, the exact time, or the place.

"Because of what people have said," she added, "I am going to the courts to prove that Lucille is Ben's child and mine. I will not have that stigma on her name."

Lucille appeared from behind her skirts as she spoke.

"Is daddy dead?" she asked, looking up into her mother's face. "When he was here, he gave me a dollar and I went to the barber shop with him last Sunday."

Mother Reproaches Herself.
The last woman in the story is Burr's mother, a faded old woman who reproaches herself because of what has happened. She is a student of the Bible, and it is hard to tell whether she is unbalanced because of her son's death or simply serene in her belief of a life to come.

She says that Ben was her only reason for living, and she loved him more than anything in life, and yet she does not grieve that he is dead.

"It is useless, for one thing," she said, "and then I know that I shall see him again, soon."

Figures in Fatal Tragedy of Love of Three Women

Girl's Slaying of Lawyer in Loop Office Reveals Tangle of Passion and Jealousy and Shadows Three Homes and the Lives of Their Inmates.



(1) Miss Tillie Sauter, Burr's suitor, whose picture he carried in watch, as shown.

(2) Miss Margaret Seithamer, jilted sweetheart, who killed attorney.

(3) Mrs. Marie Hermes, half-sister of slayer, who witnessed shooting.

bit by saying that from the time of her disappearance the hotel where she worked was carefully watched in the hope that she would return and be caught.

In Court Records.
According to the records of the juvenile court, the murderer's first serious trouble was her arrest five months ago in company with some youths who had been nabbed in a holdup. The boys were given six months each in the reformatory, charged with contributing to her delinquency. Margaret was placed in a home.

Marie, Margaret's half sister, and her companion when she killed Burr, is the divorced wife of George Hermes, a fireman in the building in which Burr had his office. He was granted a divorce last June. Infidelity was charged, and soldiers mentioned in the suit as "Bob-Montgomery" and "Martin J. Haley" were named as co-respondents.

The Hermes had one child, 4 years old, living with friends of the father.

A MAZE OF COMPLICATIONS.
The case is a labyrinth of liaisons, the clearest exposition of which was supplied last night by Mrs. Rose Burr, Agnew, 2124 North Clark street, estranged wife of Willis Agnew, a bond salesman at 23 North La Salle street.

"In the summer of 1917," she said, "my husband was in a drug store at Webster avenue and North Clark street. Mrs. Myrtle Reed-West Burr (Reed is an alias she sometimes used and West was her maiden name) came in. They flirted."

"Soon after my husband told me we ought to have an automobile. I contributed a part of my savings and he bought one. But I never got to ride. I learned he was taking Mrs. Burr out all the time. So one day I got a knife and cut up all the seat cushions and the tires."

Husband Sought Divorce.
"Their friendship continued. My husband in October of 1917 filed a bill for divorce, charging incompatibility and infidelity. He could not prove his charges and the case was thrown out of court."

"Attorney Burr was my husband's attorney in the case. He often tele-

FORMER COPPER CITED AND WINS FRENCH CROSS

Thomas J. McCarthy, a clerk at the detective bureau, formerly a patrolman at the Englewood station, yesterday received the French Croix de Guerre and notification of a French citation for gallantry displayed while he was on active service as a machine gunner with the 6th Regular Marines.

When the Allies drove despite the fact that he had suffered a shoulder wound and refused to stop sending machine gun bullets into the German lines until a second wound in his leg weakened him so that he had to be carried from the field.

McCarthy remained at his post during the Allied drive despite the fact that he had suffered a shoulder wound and refused to stop sending machine gun bullets into the German lines until a second wound in his leg weakened him so that he had to be carried from the field.

When he was taken to a base hospital, where he was treated sufficiently to be invalided home, after which he remained in a Chicago hospital for some time.

BOB COUNTRY BANK.
Pana, Ill., July 7.—(Special.)—The Lake wood State bank at Lakewood, southeast of Pana, was robbed last night by safe blowers who blew the vault. A large sum of money and Liberty loan bonds were taken.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
Published daily at No. 7 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
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Entered as Second Class Matter, June 3, 1879, at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

15 Fox Lake Men Fined for Sunday Liquor Sales

Waukegan, Ill., July 7.—(Special.)—Fifteen Fox Lake resort keepers and saloonkeepers today were fined in the County court for violation of the prohibitory law relating to the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Emil Kapella, William Goll, S. Mat-teson, William Emig, Ed Faust, Anton Christensen, Frank Newton, Peter Clayton, Jens Lund, George C. Keith, and James Manning were each fined \$50 and costs, amounting to \$70.

The following were each fined \$25, including costs: Ed White, Fred Werner, Lois Degroff, and Paul Bein.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.
Arrived. Port. GUISSEPI VERDI...New York LOUISVILLE...New York SANTA ANA...New York E. F. LOUENBACH...New York PORT RILEY...New York KENTUCKIAN...New York AQUANA...New York WAKAN...New York KIMTA...New York LUBIANA...New York DUGA D'ARBUZZI...New York TALIA...New York WEST CALOFT...New York KENTUCKY...New York TARTAN MARU...New York CHICAGO MARU...New York BOYAL ARROW...New York WEST VACA...New York

WILHELMINA...New York LINCOLN...New York PRINZ FR. WILHELM...New York BELLAN...New York CARMANIA...New York UNITED STATES...New York UNIVISAL...New York STOCKHOLM...New York ROTTERDAM...New York ROMA...New York

GIRL WHO KILLED ATTORNEY CALLS THE SCENE FUNNY

Says She Got Legal Advice and Will Escape Because of Age.

Here is an uncolored recital of an episode in a "Tribune" reporter had last night with the girl slayer of Attorney Benjamin Burr. It is presented in the language of the slayer just as spoken. It gives an accurate insight into the mental perturbations of a 17 year old girl who has become a murderess.

BY MAUDE MARTIN EVERS.
At the corner of Blackhawk and Sedgwick streets, detention station No. 1 for women, a little iron barred cell in the basement was filled with song and merry quips and laughter, and two laughing young women.

Half sisters were they, Mrs. Marie Hermes, or Marie Marguerite, as she is to be styled, and Miss Margaret Seithamer. Marie is 20 and Margaret is 17.

"Say," greeted the bored Margaret, "did that guy I shot today die?" "He did."

"You ought to have seen him when I shot him. He fell down, and grabbed open his shirt and says, 'Get a doctor quick; I'm all shot up.'"

"When I first came in he pushed me aside and said he wouldn't talk to me. He must've thought I was an awful goof. I almost weakened when I saw him fall, but when he started to talk I shot him again. I said to him: 'You won't talk to me, huh?'

"Then he wobbled his finger and says, 'Yes, yes, I'll talk to you; come here, come here'; and I says, 'Go on and die.'"

Scuffs at Victim.
"You know three bullets alone didn't kill him. It was the scare, and he died some day if he refuses to come back that baby. I told him I'd shoot him, and I will. I was 14 when I was married."

When asked why she had decided to put Burr off watch, Margaret shook her head out of her eyes and tried to be definite.

"Well," she began slowly and thoughtfully, "you see I was a ward of the juvenile court. One day my mother decided to get married to a gent 26 years old, so she runs away and leaves us and I had no place to sleep, so I goes up to the juvenile court, and they told me to come and sleep at the juvenile home till they got a job for me. So they got a job for me at a priest's house, and I calls up Benny Burr and tells him about this job. And Benny says, 'You got to go to that house; you come up town and meet me.' So I did, and Benny says that night now come and see me tomorrow and I'll give you some money, but did he ever give me any money? Huh, he did not."

"So I had a job and was working at the West Jackson hotel, which the juvenile court told me I couldn't work at. So when I ditches a date with Benny he calls up the police and tips 'em off where they could find me. The head maid at the West Jackson told me to beat it, and I beat it, and that's when I consulted a good lawyer and Marie and I went to visit Benny with a gun."

Calls Shooting "Funny."
(Retrospectively.) "That gun was funny. I knew it had five bullets in it. As I just got stuck on the fourth; you can just bet I wiggled and shook it to fire that fifth shot; hmn, it was funny, me, too."

"Say Matron, ain't we gonna have no looking glass at all, and say, those were rotten saravichens. There's mine over there in the corner."

"This has been the longest day that we ever spent; ain't it ever going to snub. Goodby."

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"This has been the longest day that we ever spent; ain't it ever going to snub. Goodby."

BODY OF CAPT. FRYATT IN DOVER ON WAY TO MAUSOLEUM OF HONOR

LONDON, July 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—The body of Capt. Charles Fryatt, executed in 1916 by the Germans for attempting to ram a submarine, was brought to Dover today aboard a British destroyer escorted by vessels of the Dover patrol.

The casket, on a gun carriage, was drawn solemnly from the destroyer to the railway station, accompanied by a naval escort and civil authorities. The casket was placed in the station under a military guard for the night.

It will be taken by train tomorrow to London, where national memorial services will be held at St. Paul's cathedral.

think I'd monkey with a law student when I'm going to shoot somebody?" "He said it was well that I hadn't put it off for six months; then I'd be 18 and they could hang me."

"But, I'm too young, so I'll get off all right. Of course this lawyer says that I won't get away with it, but when I told him all about Benny Burr, he said Benny deserved to be shot."

"That guy was no good," spoke Marie. "They can put me away with Marie any day for shooting him."

"Benny got a divorce for Marie," explained Marie. "And Benny told Marie that she could get her baby, but Benny left Marie's husband get away with the baby, and he's keeping it."

Marie Makes Threat.
"Sure," chimed in Marie, "and I'm going to let that husband of mine some day if he refuses to come back that baby. I told him I'd shoot him, and I will. I was 14 when I was married."

When asked why she had decided to put Burr off watch, Margaret shook her head out of her eyes and tried to be definite.

"Well," she began slowly and thoughtfully, "you see I was a ward of the juvenile court. One day my mother decided to get married to a gent 26 years old, so she runs away and leaves us and I had no place to sleep, so I goes up to the juvenile court, and they told me to come and sleep at the juvenile home till they got a job for me. So they got a job for me at a priest's house, and I calls up Benny Burr and tells him about this job. And Benny says, 'You got to go to that house; you come up town and meet me.' So I did, and Benny says that night now come and see me tomorrow and I'll give you some money, but did he ever give me any money? Huh, he did not."

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RECENTLY MAJOR, MEDICAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY

ANNOUNCES
THAT HE HAS RETURNED FROM FRANCE AND RESUMED HIS PRACTICE, LIMITED TO CHIROPODY AND SURGERY OF THE FEET.

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HOURS: 9 TO 5 TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33

7 DICTATORS WILSON'S RAN U. S.

President Sec Law, G. O. Name Rose

Washington, D. C., July 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson today announced that he had appointed a "secret government" which, working through the War Department, determined all war legislation "we months" before war against Germany. Chairman of the House Committee on War Expenditures, after reading into the minutes of the minutes of the National Defense.

The seven men were Graham as Hollis Goddard, C. B. Coffin, Bernard M. E. Gompers, Franklin H. Roosevelt, and Daniel J. Keefe, of the advisory committee.

This commission, he signed by law to act in emergency capacity in the event of six cabinet members, he asserted, he asserted the council broad powers that Maj. former chief of the post and traffic division of the army, and also, he asserted, tested against its activity. H. Gary, president of the Steel corporation, accusing in "flagrant violation."

Ignored Intent of.
Mr. Graham declared created the "secret government" and reversing congress in authorizing the council was to be members of the cabinet, executives, and seven by the president, to act in emergency capacity.

Instead of doing this, he asserted, the president's advisory commission the "clothing them with" and also, he asserted, tested against its activity. H. Gary, president of the Steel corporation, accusing in "flagrant violation."

Select Hoover in A. "They devised the entire purchasing war supplies press censorship, designed food control, and select Hoover as director, an mission on the daylight, and brought into existence in violation of law. It is not a secret government, United States itself per-nored and even violated. It allowed interested parties of war supplies, the people of the country, unnecessary expense, things with a high hand."

Mr. Gary advised the commission, Mr. Graham operating in disregard of man law, the Clayton other statutes that regulate business, par business."

Planned Draft in P.
Citing cases in which council formulated legis was declared while later was considered by Graham declared that on the council discussed the and considered a report sioners Samuel Gompers, E. Coffin relative to the labor from which they served.

"About the first thing sion did was to take up arranging an easy method indication between the and the government," Mr. tined.

"In several meetings war was declared, the co-lution, Mr. Graham said, referring to the military control and gross cen-sentative Reavis, Re-asks, asked if all this to the president's speech traitly, "in which he is contemplating war," and answered affirmatively.

The minutes showed, Patrick, chief of the state division of foreign int-suggested a press cen-sor since news corre-spondents, Mr. Graham minutes were unofficial, tally correct," the com-to call Governor Clarke's the council to establish tility."

Clarkson Dendie C-ham's charges was made a statement issued, "My examination the from Mr. Graham's com-at the outset a tendency of a majority of the com-close that the admin-istration was not prepared to testing the war."

Whereas the truth was to the almost unbroken the Council of National aid by congress itself before, a great many fas-ness been initiated by the ing along, as well as of its advisory commis-sion was throughout t-posed of at least three

Important Notice To the Women of Chicago
WE just placed contracts for the enlargement of our Window Space and the remodeling of the interior of our store. In order to make way for the workmen, we must immediately reduce our stocks and will therefore hold one of the most sensational Remodeling Sales Chicago has ever witnessed—the Sale starts tomorrow, Wednesday, July 9th. (See tomorrow's Tribune for full details.)

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7 DICTATORS OF WILSON'S CHOICE RAN U. S., CLAIM

President Secretly Broke Law, G. O. P. Says; Name Rosenwald.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—[By the Associated Press.]—Seven men formed a "secret government" of the United States which, working "behind closed doors," determined all of the so-called war legislation "weeks and even months" before war was declared against Germany, Chairman Graham of the house committee investigating war department expenditures, charged today, after reading into the record a digest of the minutes of the Council of National Defense.

The seven men were named by Mr. Graham as Hollis Godfrey, Howard E. Coffin, Bernard M. Baruch, Samuel Gompers, Franklin H. Martin, Julius Rosenwald, and Daniel Willard, members of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense.

This commission, he added, was designed by law to act in purely an advisory capacity to the council, composed of six cabinet officers, but the president, he asserted, made them the real executives.

Mr. Graham read a report in which he asserted the council assumed such broad powers that Maj. Gen. Goethals, former chief of the purchase, storage, and traffic division of the war department, defied it; cabinet members protested against its activities, and Elbert H. Gary, president of the United States Steel corporation, accused it of operating in "flagrant violation of law."

Ignored Intent of Congress. Mr. Graham declared the president could not "secret government" by ignoring and reversing the intent of congress in authorizing the establishment of a Council of National Defense in August, 1918.

As authorized by congress, he said, the council was to be composed of six members of the cabinet, to be the real executives, and seven civilians selected by the president, to act in a purely advisory capacity.

Instead of doing this, Mr. Graham asserted, the president made the advisory commission the real executives, "clothing them with unprecedented and almost limitless powers."

"Behind closed doors, weeks and even months before war was declared," he said, "these seven men designed practically every war measure which congress subsequently enacted."

Select Hoover in Advance. "They devised the entire system of purchasing war supplies, planned a press censorship, designed a system of food control, and selected Herbert Hoover as its director, and even determined on the daylight saving scheme."

"Conceived within the law but brought into existence in absolute violation of law, it is not surprising to find this secret government of the United States itself persistently ignored and even violated the law that it allowed interested parties to fix the prices of war supplies, that it put the people of the country to incalculable unnecessary expense, and carried things with a high hand."

Mr. Gary advised the advisory commission, Mr. Graham said, that it was operating in disregard of the Sherman law, the Clayton law, and "all other statutes that are supposed to regulate business, particularly big business."

Planned Draft in February. Citing cases in which he said the council formulated legislation before war was declared which legislation later was considered and approved by congress, Mr. Graham declared that on Feb. 15, 1917, the council discussed the draft system and considered a report from Commissioners Samuel Gompers and Howard E. Coffin relative to the exclusion of labor from military service.

"About the first thing the commission did was to take up the matter of arranging an easy method of communication between the manufacturers and the government," Mr. Graham continued.

"In several meetings, long before war was declared, the commission met with the representatives of the manufacturing industries and formed an organization of them for selling supplies to the government."

"Under the unimpaired of the council, 'big business' was highly organized, while the government remained wholly disorganized and incapable of protecting itself against fraudulent profiteering."

Before Thinking of War. Chairman Graham frequently was interrupted by members of the committee. After he had read the minutes referring to the military draft, food control and press censorship, Representative Reilly, Republican, New York, asked if all this was not prior to the president's speech on armed neutrality, "in which he said he was not contemplating war," and Mr. Graham answered affirmatively.

The minutes showed that Philip Patrick, chief of the state department's division of foreign intelligence, first suggested a press censorship. It was accepted by Chairman Graham as "a very lance news correspondent."

After Chairman Graham said the minutes were unofficial, but "substantially correct," the committee decided to call Groverver Clarkson, director of the census, to establish their authenticity.

Clarkson Denies Charges. Objecting to the charges made by Groverver Clarkson, director of the census, in a statement issued tonight, Mr. examination the other day before Mr. Graham's committee showed that the census had a tendency on the part of a majority of the committee to disclaim any preparation steps before enacting the war.

"Whereas the truth was that, owing to the almost providential presence of the Council of National Defense, created by congress itself eight months before a great many far-reaching plans had been initiated by the council acting along, as well as on the advice of the advisory commission.

Hauling Down the R-34 on Its Arrival at Mineola

Large Blocks of Concrete with Anchor Pulleys Were Built on the Landing Field, and Hundreds of Soldiers and Sailors Pulled the Giant Airship to Its Moorings.



WASHINGTON NEWS IN BRIEF

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.

APPEARING before the senate at 12:15 p. m. Thursday to submit the peace treaty, including the league of nations covenant and the Anglo-French-American alliance, President Wilson will start the greatest contest over national policy since the civil war.

Mr. Wilson will seek to obtain ratification of the league of nations covenant, modification, but to do so he will have to win over eighteen or twenty senators who are among the fifty or more committed to the adoption of reservations exempting the United States from provisions deemed destructive of national rights and interests. To convert these senators the president will seek to bring public pressure to bear upon them from the states he will stump for the covenant about a fortnight hence, Senator Hitchcock expects the president to ask ratification of the tripartite alliance in advance of the covenant.

"President Wilson will not decide the question of granting full recognition to Admiral Kolchak's all-Russian government at Omsk until he receives reports from American Ambassador Morris, who is on his way from Tokyo to Siberia, and from Gen. Graves, American commander in Siberia."

In a conference at the state department today the Peruvian ambassador is said to have denounced the coup d'etat at Lima. As he is the appointee of the government overthrown he will be recalled soon and may be replaced by former Minister Pest, who is well known in this country.

four Republicans, as was the huge majority of the council's committee. "I furnished to Mr. Graham's committee with the hearty consent of Secretary Baker, chairman of the council, and voluntarily supplemented with those of the advisory commission, disclosed beyond any question that the council had in the most constructive way looked far ahead into the immediate future to the end of preparing the country for war."

"Council committee members under the stress of the unprecedented emergency were undoubtedly in some cases placed in the apparent position of doing business with themselves, whereas that never was actually the fact, nor a scintilla of wrongdoing was ever disclosed and it is believed that the law was complied with throughout."

Belgian King Picks Guides; To Rest—Climbing the Alps

GENEVA, Sunday, July 6.—[By the Associated Press.]—Delayed.—King Albert of Belgium, who is expected to arrive at Chamonix in the Alps today for a rest, has engaged French guides for mountain climbing.

The king traveled incognito, though he is well known in Chamonix. From that place he made several difficult ascents before the war.

Evanston Youth Gets Second War Decoration

Corporal Harlow Byron Emerson of Evanston received notification yesterday from the government that he had been awarded the distinguished service cross for the rescue of three comrades under fire. He had already received the croix de guerre.

Chicago Marine Officer Wins Rank in Six Battles

New York, July 7.—[Special.]—Lieut. Thomas Jones of Chicago, who returned today on the liner Giuseppe Verdi, has the distinction of having served in six major operations with the 6th marines. He was cited for bravery and commissioned an officer from the ranks.

Salome

3 for 20c

5 for 20c

THE request of manufacturers of rolled steel products of Chicago and the west that the federal trade commission conduct an inquiry into the advisability of requiring the steel mills to quote prices on both Chicago and Pittsburgh, instead of only on a Pittsburgh base, will receive the attention of the federal trade commission on Wednesday.

John S. Miller of Chicago, attorney for steel manufacturers of the middle west, and E. H. Gary are to appear before the commission, Mr. Gary having consented to an inquiry.

A dispute over whether the department of justice or the department of labor shall decide whether an alien is an undesirable citizen is holding up action on a deportation bill approved by the house committee on immigration. The Republican steering committee wants to change the bill so the department of justice instead of the department of labor shall have the authority.

An army motor transport corps train of over sixty cars and with a personnel of more than 200 men started today for the Pacific coast. On its journey overland the first transcontinental trip ever attempted by a motor truck train. It will make fifty-five stops, reaching Chicago Heights July 19, and is due at San Francisco Sept. 1.

The Chicago federal reserve bank has ordered 2,000 of the \$1,000 and 10,000 of the \$100 treasury savings certificates, the new form of security offered to the public on the same terms as war savings stamps.

TO BUILD RADIO STATIONS TO AID MAIL AVIATORS

New York, July 7.—The postoffice department at Washington has contracted for the erection of three high power radio stations, the first of a chain of wireless communicating centers in various cities to be used primarily for the direction of mail carrying airplanes handicapped by fog. It was announced here today by Emil J. Simon, manufacturer of radio apparatus for the war and navy departments.

Stations will be established at Bellefonte, Pa., and Cleveland, with a third at some point on Long Island or New York N. J. Appropriations for them already are available. Others will be erected at Washington and Chicago as soon as congress provides funds.

Each station will be equipped with steel towers 200 feet high and 200 feet apart, and will have a range of approximately 400 miles to mail airplanes and approximately 700 miles between stations, the difference in range being due to the lesser sending ability of the airplanes wireless equipment.

League of Nations Called "War Trust" by Senator

Providence, R. I., July 7.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, speaking here tonight, declared that the proposed league of nations was not in reality an association to prevent war, but "a league of armed nations in a gigantic war trust."

"In its very creation," he added, "it has been stripped of every idealistic purpose it ever had. It contains within itself the element of many wars, and, worse than that, it rivets, as in the Shantung decision, the chains of tyranny upon millions of people and cements for all time unjust and wicked annexation."

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Maj. G. H. Scott, commander of R-34, and Lieut. Com. Zachary Lansdowne, American representative, snapped as they stepped from the airship Sunday morning.

YANKS BREAK UP CAMP ON RHINE TO COME HOME

BY PAUL WILLIAMS.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

[By Special Cable.]

[Copyright: 1919: By the Tribune Company.]

COBLENZ, July 6, via Paris, July 7.—The American forces in Germany are preparing happily to raise from the Rhineland, leaving, according to Washington, Brig. Gen. Small in command of a few to represent Old Glory.

The American News, the army's sparkling daily, announced its publication would stop on July 15. The circulation is more than 55,000.

Officers' messes at the various hotels are broken up and the members must take pot luck at the cafe.

The sales commissary, which sold million of marks' worth of extras, has closed its doors.

The officers' club has ended its happy career.

When the Americans took over the property they received for 1,000,000 bottles of Rhine and Moselle sunshine aging in the cellars. The stock was exhausted some time ago and a new one put in. No matter how prodigious the number of bottles, there was comparatively little intoxication because of a regulation against the sale of liquor and champagne.

French Repair Damage War Did to Railroads

PARIS, July 7.—[By Hava.]—Marked progress on the reconstruction of French transportation systems is shown in a report made by M. Clavelle, minister of transportation, to President Poincaré.

The report shows that since the signing of the armistice 564 miles of double track railway lines and 667 miles of single track lines were restored on the North and East railways.

U. S. \$5,000,000 to Slaves; Allies Get \$9,459,525.91

Washington, D. C., July 7.—The Czechoslovak republic today received a credit of \$5,000,000 from treasury, making a total of \$5,330,000 advanced to the new government. Advances to the allies have reached a total of \$9,459,525.91, out of a total of \$10,000,000 authorized by congress.

Want U. S. to Buy R-34

New York, July 7.—Purchased by the United States of the R-34, the British trans-Atlantic dirigible balloon or its sister ship, the R-35, as a working model for dirigible development here, was urged by Henry Woodhouse, chairman of the dirigible balloon committee of the Aero Club of America in a statement issued here tonight. Mr. Woodhouse said that army and navy aeronautical experts favored the plan.

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No hat checking necessary

Lawrence R. Adams, Pres. E. N. Matheson, Sec'y & Treas.

START OF R-34 RETURN PUT OFF TO TOMORROW

Bumpy Winds Prevent Repairs Needed to Engines.

Mineola, N. Y., July 7.—The return cruise of the British dirigible R-34 across the Atlantic ocean will not start until shortly after dawn on Wednesday. The proposed plan to get the gigantic ship away at 5 a. m. on Tuesday was abandoned tonight after local weather conditions, which included adverse, bumpy winds made it impossible for the dirigible's crew to overhaul the engines during the afternoon.

Without such overhauling it would be impracticable for the airship to take off on its venture, as quantities of carbon accumulated in the engines during the 108 hours in which the craft was aloft on the unprecedented journey which ended at Roosevelt field here on Sunday morning.

Thousands Visit Moorings.

Tonight the R-34 swung at ease above this flying ground, its graceful hull, scarcely moving in the gentle breeze, illuminated by great search lights which made it visible to thousands of spectators who had come here in motor cars, trains, and on foot to watch the early leaving.

Brig. Gen. Lionel Charlton, British attaché in the United States, this afternoon conducted a tour of Francis H. Sayre and Mrs. William G. McDowell, daughters of President Wilson; Mr. Sayre and Mrs. Archie Miller, wife of Col. Miller, commandant of Hazelhurst field, through the R-34. They spent nearly three-quarters of an hour in the ship. No other visitors were allowed on the dirigible because the swaying of the giant craft in the wind made it impracticable.

Wind Dies Down at Night.

In contrast with conditions as the darkness fell on Sunday the dirigible was not riding in danger tonight. On Sunday it was suspended with its nose pointed towards the ground, and its stern swinging at an altitude several hundred feet higher, in jeopardy of breaking the pieces of Roosevelt field, sudden gusts of wind acting adversely against its broad surface. This situation does not present tonight.

Shortly before 8 p. m. the wind having died down until the atmosphere was listless, a stream of water descended from amidship. As this ballast left the craft, the R-34 moved upward slowly. The stern was left to swing forward, and from under wire cables were connected, with anchorages on the ground. The stern was left to swing with whatever breeze might stir during the night.

Hole Torn in Envelope.

The rising sun today had expanded the hydrogen with which the big ship had been filled to capacity last night. This expansion added eight tons to the ship's lifting capacity and wrenched out the cross girder to which the anchorage ropes were attached. The breaking of the girder tore a hole about four feet square in the outer envelope of the dirigible, but this has been repaired.

Orders that all motion picture films showing the R-34 be censored by navy officials stationed here before they are allowed to be exhibited anywhere, were received here this afternoon from Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It is understood British officials suggested censorship on military grounds.

Weather Bad for Forty-eight Hours.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Weather conditions will be unfavorable for a return flight of the British dirigible R-34 during the next forty-eight hours, according to a weather report forwarded to the airship at Mineola, Long Island, late today by the navy department.

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MUTINY AMONG AUSTRALIANS IN BRITISH HARBOR

Protest Long Delay in Sailing Home; Threaten to Blow Up Ship.

BY ARTHUR E. MANN. [Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.] [By Special Cable.]

LONDON, July 7.—Australian troops aboard the former German liner Prinz Ludwig at Plymouth awaiting transportation home have indulged in what seems to be more or less of a mutiny, according to the Plymouth correspondent of the Daily News.

Disaffection developed through the steamer already being delayed six days because of engine trouble, and the climax was reached when there was a loud explosion aboard ship, apparently on the lower troop deck.

This came but a few hours after the men's threat to blow up the vessel unless they were granted shore leave pending repair of the engines.

Came from Glasgow.

When the Prinz Ludwig arrived at Plymouth from Glasgow about a week ago it already had a small party of Australians aboard. Here a further draft, including women and children, embarked, and between 500 and 700 men about to embark were ordered to a rest camp ashore while repairs were being made.

Trouble developed in camp, and the authorities were warned that the men would burn up the camp if their demands regarding leave and pay were not met. They also threatened to communicate directly with the Australian minister of defense.

Demands Finally Met.

Ultimately the authorities met the demands of the men on shore, but by that time trouble had started among the men aboard the ship.

The men paraded and informed the commanding officer of their grievances. They were informed that they could not leave the ship as they might overstay their leave and thus miss their passage.

"We will have leave at all costs," the men declared, "and if it is not granted we will sink the ship."

It was shortly after this that the explosion occurred. Both the authorities and the men decline to say just what happened, but Saturday the men were allowed to go ashore for the first time and have apparently gained their ends.

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VON MOLTKE SAW GERMAN CHANCE TO WIN WAS SLIM

Papers in 1911 Predicted
Coalition and Pleaded
for More Army.

BY PARKE BROWN.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
[By Special Cable.]

BERLIN, July 7, via Copenhagen, July 7.—It extracts from official papers to which access was permitted today by the Germans are correct. Gen. Von Moltke, chief of staff in 1914, not only wanted to avoid war, but even foresaw there was little chance of the Germans winning in event war came. The whole tendency of these documents is to prove Germany did not begin war with the purpose of obtaining world supremacy, but was outmaneuvered by its enemies and forced into a position which compelled it to become the attacking rather than the defending power. And this, the general staff would have the world believe, in spite of the fact that Von Moltke predicted Germany and Austria probably would have to face not only France and Russia, but England as well, the moment hostilities began.

Written in November, 1911.

One of the Von Moltke papers, written in November, 1911, gives this picture of the general situation: "The present political grouping, so far as can be seen, will prevent war between Germany and France alone. Eliminating Turkey as not participating and Italy as doubtful because of military and political considerations, the only sure factors upon which we can count are the united forces of Germany and Austria which might be opposed by a coalition of France, England, and Russia, and this coalition without further complications would throw their united forces against the allied monarchies."

"Certainly the war will not be won by numerical strength alone, but if one would consider both sides of the outlook for the impending campaign, actual forces provide the only basis for comparison. For a number of years conditions in this score have shifted materially to the disadvantage of the allied monarchies."

Pleads for Larger Army.
In the summer of 1914 Gen. von Moltke pleaded with the imperial chancellors for the immediate drilling of every man in Germany able to bear arms in order to avoid any future burning reproach that they had not done everything possible for the preservation of the German empire and of the German race.

"That it is a matter of war for the life or death of the German people there can be no longer any doubt." And July 28, 1914, according to the present general staff representative, Gen. von Moltke was describing Germany as being forced day by day by Russian military preparations and able politics to be drawn into the role of aggressor. This is said to be what he wrote on that date:

"Things are bound to develop, unless you might almost say, a miracle intervened to prevent war at the last hour, so that the culture of almost all Europe will be destroyed for a term of years. Germany will not bring on this war."

GREEKS FORCE BACK TURKS



1—Greek forces have recaptured the city of Adina, fifty-five miles southeast of Smyrna. The Turkish resistance is reported to be declining. The light line shows the port of Asia Minor now held by Greek troops.

2—The town of Saka, near Adina, has been occupied by Italian troops, following bloody massacres by the Turks.

3—The portion of Asia Minor now held by Italy is shown in a heavy line. The chief city is Adina.

4—The Turkish capital will probably be either Bursa or Koniah, in Anatolia, after Turkey is dismembered and most of the provinces taken by the various allies who defeated her.

once they begin their offensive. The Czechoslovaks cannot be organized against the Hungarians, because Bela Kun is preventing communication and the transportation of any supplies.

Reports are that a certain amount of crack Italian cavalry might be rushed against Bela Kun by rail, but it is understood the Italians expect certain compensations for interfering with Bela Kun which America cannot agree to.

REPORT VATICAN AND FRANCE ARE TO MAKE PEACE

PARIS, July 7.—Resumption of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the French government, broken off ten years ago, was predicted today by politicians closely following the trend of religious and political events here.

Five years of war have modified French political opinion regarding the Vatican, following a discussion in the chamber of deputies last week, during which the sending of a French ambassador to the holy see was suggested. Only the anti-clerical and Socialist press is antagonistic.

In well informed circles this realignment between the French government and the holy see is held to be most necessary. It has been stated publicly that had France been represented at the Vatican during the first years of the war Italy would have entered the struggle long before she eventually did. It is pointed out that England, although Protestant, has exchanged ministers with the papacy.

There are small French forces in the vicinity of Vienna, and Serbian and Roumanian forces farther away to the southward. It is understood the allied military intelligence bureau reports Bela Kun's strength is spreading, and that 500,000 Hungarians might rally to his support, although not half could be equipped.

Bela Kun has a certain amount of artillery available, but no means of communication. It is asserted Bela Kun has been maintaining himself largely with the allies' supplies, stolen from Mr. Hoover's relief trains which he seized.

The French and Americans believe the French force at Vienna too small to cope with even the unorganized Hungarian rabble, but the English and Americans fear to permit the Roumanians to advance against Bela Kun, for fear they cannot hold them when

OFFICERS' KICK OVER LEVIATHAN SURPRISE ABROAD

BY J. H. CLAYTON.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

[By Special Cable.]

(Copyright: 1919: By the Tribune Company.)

PARIS, July 7.—Officers en route to Brest who will travel home via the Leviathan are surprised to learn of vigorous protests made by the officers who were among the first detachment to go home in troop quarters.

"I have talked with junior officers in all branches of the service. They are united in declaring they will be glad to find transportation home in any way rather than wait at Brest until their turn for first class accommodations."

"We are no worse off than many of our comrades who have already been taken to the United States," said one flying officer.

"Many officers have gone home via warships and cargo boats under worse conditions than we will have aboard the liner. I'd go home in a rowboat if I thought that would get me back to God's country any sooner."

RECOGNITION OF KOLCHAK HINGES ON ENVOY OF U. S.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—[Special.]—American Ambassador Roland S. Morris left Tokyo today for Omsk, Siberia, to study the situation. It is admitted by state department officials that upon his report will depend quasi-recognition of the Kolchak government, already actually recognized by the principal governments at the Paris conference.

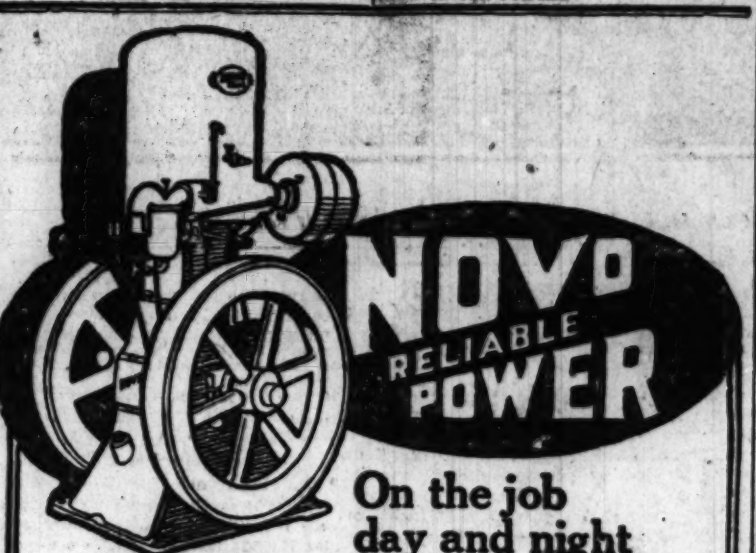
Amateur reports on conditions generally in Siberia are said to justify quasi-recognition of Admiral Kolchak.

The volunteers have abandoned the fortress of Krasnaya Gorka, opposite Kronstadt, the town of Kopylov, and several railway stations. The bureau says that the Russian volunteers are now in full retreat.

Russ Volunteers Defeated.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—The Russian volunteer army advancing on Petrograd has been beaten.

The volunteers have abandoned the fortress of Krasnaya Gorka, opposite Kronstadt, the town of Kopylov, and several railway stations. The bureau says that the Russian volunteers are now in full retreat.



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Chicago: Old Colony Building

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Deposits made on or before July 14 are allowed interest at the rate of three per cent per annum from July 1.

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SHOWS POLICY OF EDITORIALS HURT GERMANY

Tiffany Blake Analyzes "Tribune" Views at Ford Trial.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Mount Clemens, Mich., July 7.—(Special.)—Tiffany Blake, chief editorial writer of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, was the witness stand all day today in the Ford-Tribe trial, explaining and interpreting the editorial policies of the paper, to show the court and jury clearly that THE TRIBUNE never at any time "played Germany's game" as was moved by "sordid financial greed" as the attorneys for Henry Ford have repeatedly charged in this case. He will be cross-examined tomorrow.

"America first always" is the key to the whole international policy of THE TRIBUNE, the key to every editorial on any international question, according to Mr. Blake.

He declared this charge of pro-Germanism was an insult to any reputable paper and pointed out how every series of editorials either on the subject of Mexican intervention or the submarine controversy bore always the prevailing thought of the interests of the United States.

No Ill Will Against Mr. Ford.

Mr. Blake said he had no ill will against Mr. Ford, and on being asked why THE TRIBUNE characterized him as an anarchist in 1914, he said:

"Our motive for passing and approving this editorial was trying to assist the United States government to do its duty, when we considered that Mr. Ford was opposing the government in trying to protect the life and property of its citizens, which we considered was the basic duty of the government. We considered that Mr. Ford was putting himself and had put himself in opposition to the government, and we were trying to offset Mr. Ford's influence in that respect. We considered that the basic duty of government was the protection of its citizens, and the government was trying to secure arms, to secure sufficient force to perform that duty. Without that force, and without the performance of that duty, it did not deserve the name of government, as the secretary of war had said a few months before, in his message. That is why we considered that Mr. Ford was essentially attacking the basic duty of the government, and in that way he was anarchistic."

Mexico Policy of Many Years.

"Will you state in a general way, Mr. Blake, what the policy of THE TRIBUNE was with regard to the Mexican situation?" Mr. Blake was asked.

He replied: "After the fall of Diaz, or the departure of Diaz, and during Madero's presidency, THE TRIBUNE felt that the United States should keep its hands off Mexico, and wait until the Mexican people or the Mexican leaders, the patriots, would get together. During the Madero regime, we supported the nonintervention policy of both Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson, believing that the United States should keep out of Mexico and allow the Mexicans to straighten that situation out and establish a stable government themselves. We did not consider that any interest, that anybody at that time in Mexico, would justify our stepping in and interfering with the internal politics of Mexico at all. We stated that repeatedly in editorials.

"Then after some years, early in 1914, Madero was assassinated, and then began what we called the Huerta regime, we still supported President Wilson in nonintervention. We believed, as he did, that the United States could not afford to put the stamp of approval upon the assassination of a governor, because in that case we would simply be giving a premium to assassination—governments by assassination—throughout Latin America.

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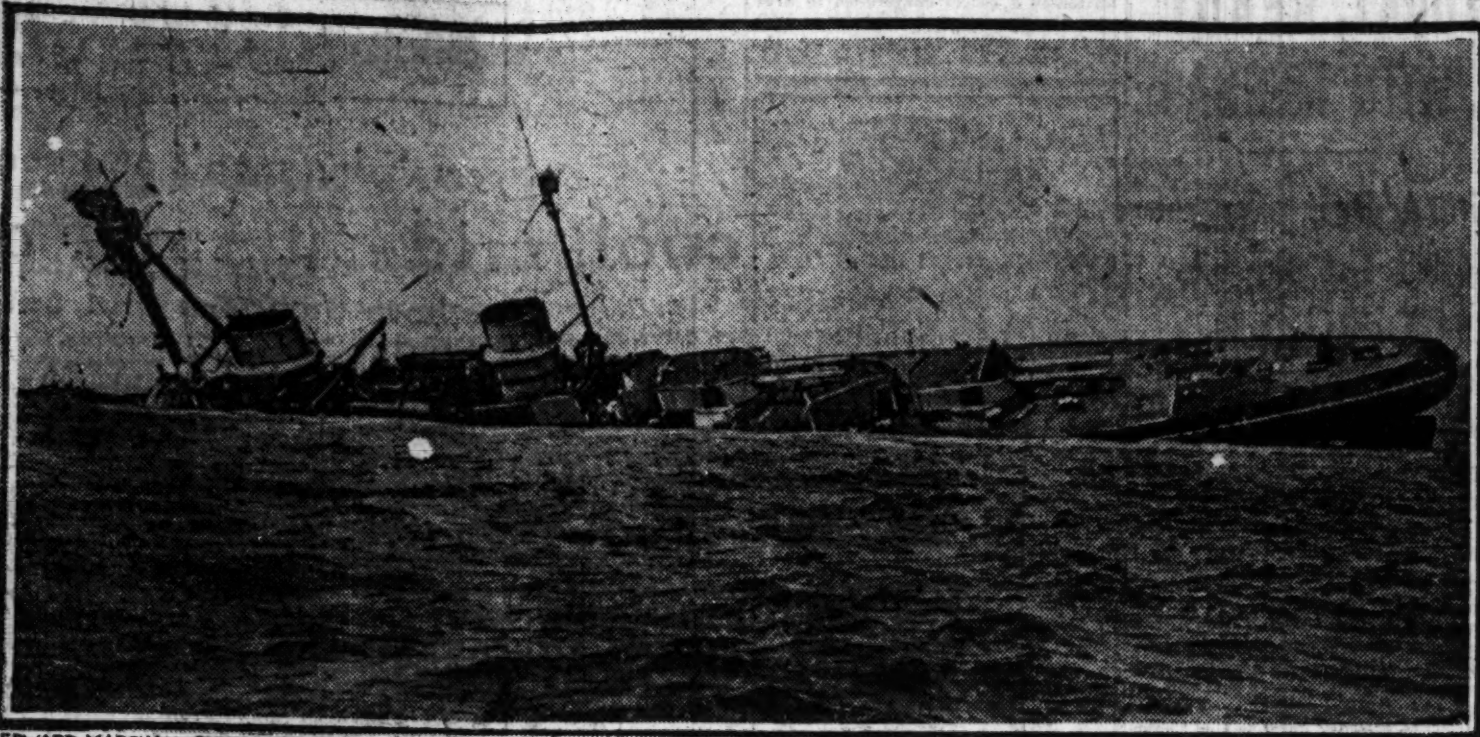
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SCUTTLING THE GERMAN FLEET AT SCAPA FLOW



EDWARD MARSHALL SYNDICATE, TRIBUNE FOREIGN SERVICE.—PHOTO

"The Derfflinger," one of Germany's finest ships, in the last stage, just before it sank.

"ALL MUST WORK," WORD TO FRANCE BY CLEMENCEAU

PARIS, July 6.—(Delayed.)—Premier Clemenceau today began a visit to the devastated regions, entering the zone of protracted warfare at St. Quentin. Everywhere he was given a splendid welcome.

The premier encouraged the people to question him and bring forward any complaints which they had to make, and they were not slow in doing so. In addressing the population of St. Quentin, M. Clemenceau declared that now that peace is concluded the work of reconstruction and reform would be the government's foremost care.

"The difficulties we meet at every step," he said, "cannot be solved by old rules. New methods must be found for new requirements and we must, above all, learn to use that free individual initiative which the republic must strive to develop. It is not good practice for a democratic country to leave everything to the government."

"You will have to rebuild your homes and perhaps the habit thus acquired by the Frenchman of depending on himself to make the effort will contribute to still further democratize our country. You must not think that peace is a contract which ends all difficulties. No country escapes the law of work. We provide you with the conditions of existence, and it is for you to make them bear fruit and to extract from them all benefits."

"One of the advantages of peace is that it is based on the unions of peoples which have saved the world. We each have need of the other."

"Barbarism is definitely destroyed, but only on condition that we all see to it that the stipulations of the treaty are executed."

We supported the president very actively all during the first part of that situation.

"Finally, I think in 1914, before the great war began, Huerta was reaching the end of his power, or nearly the end, and soon after he left and Carranza seemed to be about to come into power, or at least to be in a position to take over the government of Mexico and begin to straighten it out, he fell into a quarrel with Villa, his principal soldier."

"When that happened THE TRIBUNE rather gave up hope and it left the support of the president's nonintervention policy at that time, because we felt that it looked as if the thing would go on endlessly; that as

soon as a man rose to power, his principal lieutenant or somebody else would attack him, and there would be no end to the thing. We then began to believe that the only way to settle that thing and bring an end to the anarchy in Mexico and the protection of our citizenship along the border was to actually intervene in Mexico."

"This question of intervention we had looked forward to from the very start, and our editorials immediately after the fall of Diaz, during the Madero regime, although we were opposed to intervention, we still said—suggested in the editorial—that the conditions might finally result in the necessity for our intervening, but we did not favor it at that time, and we did not favor it until Carranza and Villa fell into their warfare and began to make things very much worse than they had been on our own border and in the northern part of Mexico."

No Desire to "Grab" Mexico.

"We then held that we might intervene as we did in Cuba, we might go in there, straighten out the situation and come out with some such arrangement as the Platt arrangement—that is, retaining a certain amount of control to prevent things from lapsing back into the previous condition of anarchy. That was our main policy for intervention in Mexico, and we retain that up to the present time."

Mr. Blake said that there had never been a desire to "grab Mexico" by the application of the Cuban theory of protection and development. The inevitable result, he said, would be to the benefit both of the United States and the Mexicans. He said THE TRIBUNE was not actuated in any way by a desire to help Germany.

Several editorials were read and Mr. Blake was asked to comment on them. Attorney Lucking objected to "canonizing" editorials. In this way, but the court permitted the testimony.

Deal Germany Worst Blow.

Editorials on the submarine controversy, which precipitated the war against Germany, covered many phases of this complicated subject. Here, as in Mexico, the witness said, THE TRIBUNE thought first of the interests of this country. THE TRIBUNE editors thought the submarine might some day

M. POINCARÉ VOICES HOMAGE OF FRANCE TO VALOR OF REIMS

PARIS, Sunday, July 6.—President Poincaré, accompanied by several senators and deputies, today presented Reims with the Legion of Honor cross. The decoration was bestowed. President Poincaré told the citizens, "In solemn homage to the heroism of your great city."

The citation read:

"Martyr town, that an enraged enemy has destroyed because he could not continue to occupy it! Sublime population that has given the greatest example of abnegation and disregard of peril, in the future of France, like the heroic French maiden venerated in Reims, whose statue is erected in the center of the city."

be needed as a weapon of defense by this country. THE TRIBUNE supported President Wilson in denouncing the sinking of unarmed merchantmen without warning and search. As to the sinking of munition carriers on which Americans were traveling as passengers, THE TRIBUNE felt that the president's stand was not quite right. Mr. Blake said THE TRIBUNE felt as though munition ships should not be protected in this way any more than a truck carrying munitions to the front line should be protected by civilians riding as passengers.

Mr. Blake made it plain that, however such a policy might have pleased Germany, it was not made in the interests of Germany, as THE TRIBUNE, in opposing the embargo, dealt Germany the greatest blow that could have been dealt her outside of actually declaring war on the side of the allies. He showed that THE TRIBUNE consistently and vigorously opposed the embargo, holding that it was the right and duty of America to sell munitions, but that

delivery could not be guaranteed. This country would have sold to Germany during that period, he said, if Germany had been able to get the goods across the ocean. He said that THE TRIBUNE always supported the president on any question after he had come to a final decision.

As to Embargo Policy.

Q.—What did THE TRIBUNE say in reference to the selling of munitions to the belligerent countries, such as England and France, who were not our allies at that time and in connection with the delivery of the munitions. A.—Why, there was quite a propaganda organized attempt chiefly among those who sympathized more with Germany, to have the United States declare an embargo on munitions of war, on the theory that we were helping England and France, and consequently were not neutral toward the central powers. We absolutely opposed that position, because we said that the United States had a right to sell to both sides, but we did not guarantee delivery, that we sold as long as England and France had the ability to come over and get those goods, and that we had a right and in fact a duty to sell them. If Germany could have got over we would have had to sell—our duty would have been to sell—to Germany, too, but we were absolutely opposed to the embargo.

Q.—What was your understanding as chief editorial writer of THE TRIBUNE at that time, as to the desires of the German empire with regard to the embargo? A.—The establishment of that embargo, in our opinion, would have been the deadliest blow we could have delivered at France and England, with the possible exception of going into the war completely on the other side.

Polk to Replace Lansing as U. S. Envoy, Paris Told

PARIS, July 7.—Announcement was made today that Frank L. Polk, acting secretary of state in Washington, had been asked to come to Paris to take the place of Secretary of State Lansing as head of the American peace mission, if Mr. Polk's health would permit.

SEVERAL KILLED WHEN GERMANS BATTLE POLES

Peasants Attack Teuton Meeting Asking American Troops.

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—Several persons were killed and a large number injured in disturbances on Sunday at Kattowitz, Upper Silesia, according to advices from Beuthen. Germans and Poles took part in the disorders. A mass meeting had been called at Kattowitz by the Germans to protest against the occupation of Upper Silesia by the Polish army of Gen. Haller and to express a desire for the occupation of the region by American troops. Four thousand Poles who came into the city from the surrounding country, it is said, attacked the meeting and threw the speakers from the platform. The casualties occurred in a fight between the Poles and the police and military.

State of Siege.

BERLIN, July 7, via London.—An intensified state of siege has been proclaimed in Paderborn and Oeynhausen, Westphalia. The proclamation was issued after riots over the high cost of food had occurred in the towns. The important center of Frankfurt tonight was completely in the hands of the strikers, and Berlin was unable to communicate with the main station there. Trains from Berlin bound for occupied territory west of the Rhine are being held up by the Frankfurt strikers. South bound and west bound trains also are being held at the junction points of Hanover, Lehrte, and Wittenberg.

Vote to Work.

FRANKFURT, July 6.—[By the Associated Press.]—The railway strikers who have been holding up train service in southern and western Germany decided today to resume work, but insist that their demands be met. The workers will hold themselves in readiness for united action in case the government's decision is adverse.

Hindenburg Writes Foch Offering Self for Kaiser

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, former chief of the German staff, has written Marshal Foch, appealing for his support of efforts to prevent the extradition of the former German emperor. Von Hindenburg offered, also, to place his own person "fully and absolutely at the disposal of the allied powers."

BRITISH DESIRE TO AVOID TRIAL OF KAISER THERE

Commons Cheer as a Member Replies to Bonar Law.

LONDON, July 7.—The allies have not yet made any official representations to the Dutch government regarding the extradition of the former German emperor, but necessary steps are being taken in the matter, Andrew Bonar Law, government spokesman, declared in the house of commons today.

Mr. Bonar Law's statement was made in reply to a question of a member.

"Do Not Want Him Here."

Answering a further question as to whether any unofficial communication had been sent to the Dutch government, Mr. Bonar Law said: "I would rather not say."

Another member then asked: "Is the spokesman for the government aware that nobody particularly wants the ex-kaiser to be brought here?" This question was received with cheers.

Press Opposes a Trial.

Strong opposition continues in the British press against trying the former emperor in London, or trying him at all.

Liberal newspapers, such as the Manchester Guardian, the Westminster Gazette, and the Daily News, say that the trial would tend to make the Kaiser a martyr among the Germans, prolong the passions of war, and upset the life of London. It is also said that the former emperor's arrival here might cause unpleasant incidents.

The Evening Standard, Conservative, opposes the plan because "there are practical difficulties in arranging the quarters for the prisoners and the place of trial, and there is an unpleasant suggestion of pagan triumph in the project. If there must be a state trial, it should not take place in London or any other great business center."

Says Trial May Fail.

The Westminster Gazette is one of those holding that the best punishment for the ex-emperor is to leave him in obscurity and the Times gives prominence to a letter from Sir Valentine Chirol, its foreign editor, expressing a fear that the trial might create a "Hohenzollern legend like the Napoleonic legend and bring upon Great Britain odium in Germany and in some neutral countries and, if the prosecution should fail, it would mean ridicule."

The trials of minor offenders are expected to begin in August. These will include commanders guilty of violations of naval warfare by the operations of submarines, those who ordered the bombardment of open towns and officers of prison camps who mistreated captives in their charge.

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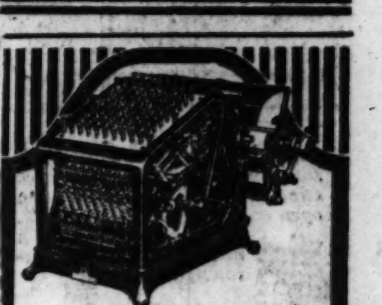
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1998

URGE CLEMENCY BY NATION FOR BEER AND WINE

Five Congressmen Lead Fight Against War-time Dry Law.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Five members of the house judiciary committee, in a minority report on the prohibition enforcement bill made public tonight, declared congress should repeal the wartime prohibition act or at least lift the ban insofar as it relates to the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

While this report was being prepared Chairman Volstead of the judiciary committee announced that he had asked for a rule to place the general enforcement bill in order, but immediate consideration with a view to calling it up tomorrow in the house.

Men Back of Report.
The minority report, signed by Representatives Igoe, Missouri; Steele, Pennsylvania; Gard, Ohio; Democrats; and Dyer, Missouri, and Claussen, Wisconsin, Republicans, based its objections to the enforcement bill reported out by the committee upon three principal grounds.

On the general question of the war-time act and its enforcement, the minority report held:
"That the provisions for the enforcement of the prohibition act extend beyond that of the original act and to that extent is new legislation, which Congress has not the right now to pass under the war power. We believe the original act should be repealed."

"That the bill goes beyond the prohibition of the constitutional amendment, particularly in defining 'intoxicating liquors' so as to include beverages that are not in fact intoxicating."

Discusses Law Enforcement.
The views of the minority as to enforcement of the war time act were set forth as follows:

"The provisions for enforcement of the prohibition act contain a definition of intoxicating liquor which is in effect new legislation. The act of Nov. 21, 1918, prohibited the sale of distilled spirits for beverage purposes and also beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor for beverage purposes."

"Whether or not the original act of Nov. 21, 1918, can be sustained as valid under the war power, it seems to us that at this date, under the peace conditions that now exist, congress is wholly without power to extend the

HAPPY PARENTS

Movie Star and Wife to Whom Son Was Born Yesterday.



Los Angeles, Cal., July 7.—[Special.] Joy reigns in the home of the Charlie Chaplin family tonight, for a son and heir was born to the comedian and his talented wife, Mildred Harris.

Charlie had promised to give a check for \$10,000 to his wife if she presented him with a boy, and Mrs. Chaplin had agreed to present the champion eccentric of the screen with an equal amount if the little stranger should be a girl.

The Chaplins were married on Oct. 23, 1915.

provisions of that act so as to include all beverages which contain in excess of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol and call them intoxicating.

"If, however, the act is valid and is not to be repealed, the other provisions will materially aid in its enforcement and should be adopted."

15 SALOON MEN IN U. S. NET FOR SALE OF LIQUOR

Warrants for 3; Others Are Being Investigated; Frame Test Case.

Warrants issued by United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason for three saloonkeepers and the investigation of twelve others by the district attorney's office yesterday marked the development of the federal dry law enforcement. The warrants, turned over to the marshal for service, charged the trio of defendants with shipping liquor to Indiana prior to July 1. The twelve saloon men are to be prosecuted for selling whisky it was stated.

The brewer selected as the "victim" for the test case on the making of 3% per cent beer having declined to fight, District Attorney Charles F. Clyne sought a new defendant, stating he would get after "the first fellow" later.

The brewers, it is understood, are awaiting the return from Washington of their counsel, Levy Mayer, before agreeing to a test suit.

"We'll plead guilty and pay the fine," they are quoted as saying.

Will Reach Test Case.
The federal suit, when filed will charge the brewer with manufacturing an intoxicating beverage after May 1, in violation of the food conservation act, and with selling an intoxicating beverage after June 30, in violation of the prohibition law.

According to information at the district attorney's office, the suit will be filed tomorrow. It was intimated several suits may be started.

Seller of Still Held.
George Miller, 1850 Burling street, was placed under bond of \$1,000 yesterday by Commissioner Mark A. Foot on a charge of manufacturing a still without federal license. John Pearl, 5086 North Robey street, and Paul Liebman, 2841 North Basine avenue, testified the still found in their possession by Policeman Charles O'Malley had been purchased of Miller. They were held under bonds of \$500 each as witnesses.

Butcher Is Seized.
Enforcement of the search and seizure act is being strictly carried out by the police.

Rudolph Stubenwall, a butcher from Des Moines, was taking a five gallon jug of whisky home in his automobile from Chicago when he collided with a Milwaukee avenue car at Lawrence avenue. His car was considerably damaged and two detective sergeants, investigating the smashup, found the liquor. They took Stubenwall to the Irving Park police station and he was

CHICAGO CASUALTIES

DIED BY ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.

Paul Farelson, 3306 S. Halsted st.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Edward S. Ware, 1850 Howard st.

KILLED IN ACTION—PREVIOUSLY MIA.

Mike Rajant, 2816 W. 234 st.

Conway Killip, 1418 N. Central Park st.

Levin H. Swanson, 7219 Vancouver.

DIED OF WOUNDS—PREVIOUSLY MIA.

Lieut. Henry H. Hoge, Akron.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Walter L. Seach, 4304 W. 214 st.

fined \$50 for violating the transportation section of the search and seizure act.

The whisky was confiscated. Stubenwall paid his fine, but threatened to sue the police for the liquor, which, he says, ought to have been returned to him.

Court Cases at Level.
Before war time prohibition became a fact the drys predicted when the saloons stopped selling beer and whisky there would be a decrease in wife beating cases, abandonment cases, and cases of the kind that make the Court of Domestic Relations, the Boys' court, and the probation offices thriving institutions.

Police statistics for the last five days of the wet reign and the first five days of great drought showed a decrease in major crimes from 283 to 243. Minor infractions of city ordinances increased, however, from 1,125 to 1,172.

The Court of Domestic Relations had fifty-three cases during the last three days of June, against forty-eight in the first three days of July.

BILL TO PROVIDE BAR FOR ALIENS STRIKES A SNAG

Washington, D. C., July 7.—[Special.]—Action on the deportation bill, reported from the house committee on immigration, has been held up as a result of objections raised by the Republican steering committee.

The Republican leaders object to the provision in the bill empowering the secretary of labor to decide whether aliens are undesirable or not. They believed this authority should be transferred to the department of justice. The department of justice is not seeking this additional responsibility.

Governor to Attend Convention of Elks

Gov. Frank O. Lowden motored from his Illinois farm home near Oregon, Ill., last night, and registered at the Blackstone hotel. He will leave some time today for Atlantic City to attend the annual convention of Elks.

Man of 84 at Inquest Into Boy's Death

William O'Connor, 64, of 4441 South Seeley avenue, has been summoned to appear today at the inquest into the death of Edward Righton, 441 South Seeley avenue, who died yesterday. According to the police, the boy was seized by O'Connor while he was passing the latter's home, June 22, and dragged into a basement, where he was beaten.

Chicago Woman Attempts Suicide in Los Angeles

Los Angeles, Cal., July 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. Leona A. Dennison, brooding over the death of her husband, George A. Dennison, formerly of Chicago, today attempted to end her life by stabbing herself. According to a report to the police she was prevented from accomplishing her purpose only after a struggle with a woman companion. Surgeons say she probably will recover.



The Evergreens at Memorial Park

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Lots in this beautiful Evergreen section are moderately priced. Reserve one before prices increase. Write or phone for details, or better still, come to the park today.

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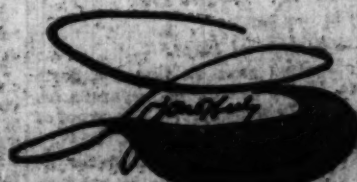
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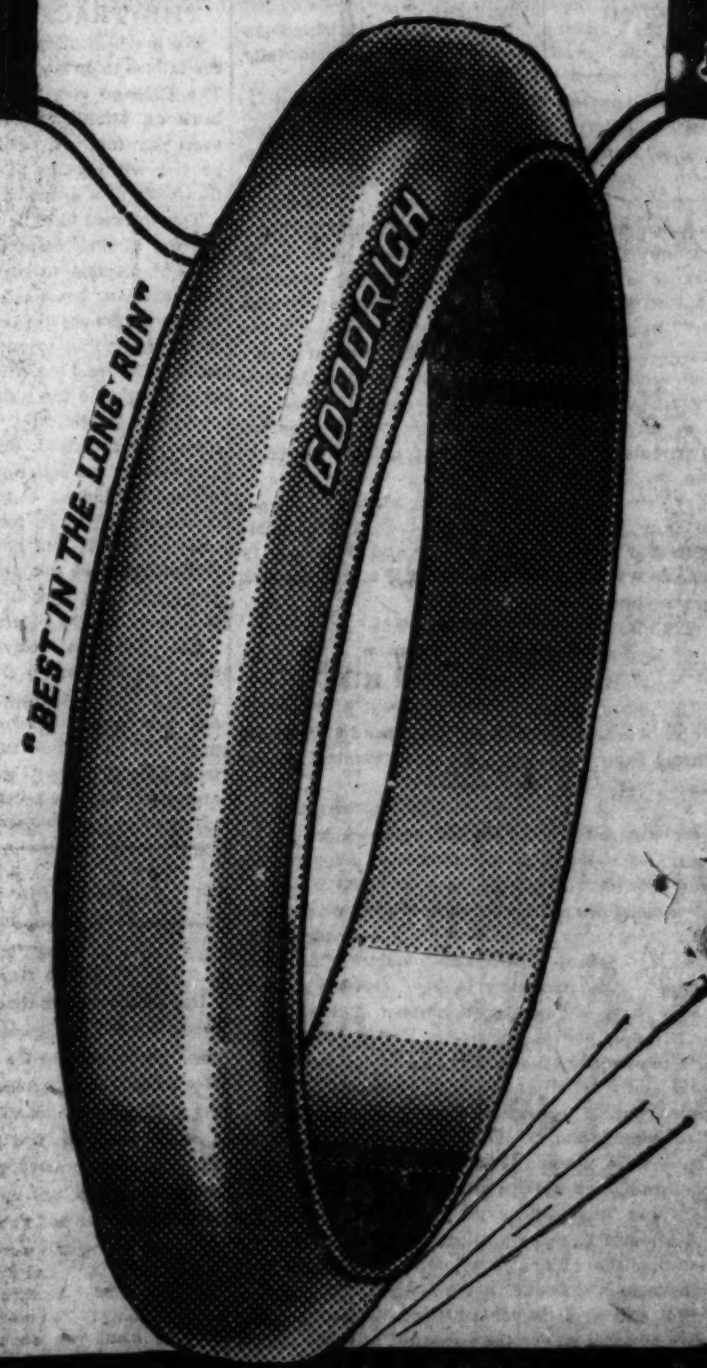
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TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals, under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the smoke factor.
- 7—A modern traction system.

WE DON'T KNOW WHERE WE'RE GOING BUT WE'RE ON OUR WAY.

John McCutcheon's cartoon of Monday morning is reproduced, part of it, on this page, because it puts in direct and explicit form the question which immediately starts out of the British-French-American triad of alliance.

The league of nations was to promote peace, make it permanent, by doing away, among other things, with alliances. The three principal promoters of the league sign the treaty of peace, and immediately sign a treaty of alliance.

This alliance is one in which the United States promises to give everything instantly for the protection of another nation, France, and is promised nothing in return.

An alliance generally, if not always, is for the protection of two or more countries. This unusual alliance is for the protection of one. It contains no guaranty of any aid if the United States should get in trouble. It merely requires the United States to go immediately and unconditionally to the aid of France if Germany with returning strength should violate the protective provisions of the peace treaty and should threaten France.

The proponents of this alliance may say that it is merely the nurse of the new infant, the league of nations. They may say that it is merely to safeguard the interests of humanity until the league is strong, fully organized, and in control of world affairs. We might also say that if this alliance starts out nursing the league it will end by smothering it in its cradle.

The existence of the alliance is a denial of the validity of the league. It is a confession that the men who drafted the league provisions do not believe they will work. To get something which will work they fall back upon the system which they declared disastrous—the system of alliances.

The league is to prevent war. The alliance is to make it. We are expected to join the nations of the world in an agreement not to make war, and to join Great Britain and France in an agreement to make war—if France is threatened.

Nothing is to be done if the United States is threatened—nothing by the alliance. The United States may rely upon the league, which is not sufficient for French reliance. Great Britain will rely upon its navy.

President Wilson said that he wanted nothing more for the United States than for the rest of humanity. He is willing to concede more to Great Britain—the control of the sea. He is willing to concede more to France—the unqualified support of the United States.

Japan's history indicates a policy. It is to clear the whites out of Asia and Asiatic surroundings. The Japanese have cleared the Russians out. They have cleared the Germans out. They probably will clear the French out next. The French have Indo-China, the largest possession in China, territorially, held by aliens.

The Japanese may start clearing us out of the Philippines. The Japanese are a serious menace to American peace. Our danger of war is with Japan. France's greatest danger is with Germany.

Japan may be a danger to France in Indo-China, but not the danger which Germany may be to France in Europe. The alliance infuses Germany that if a hostile move is made against France the United States and Great Britain will be in the war. It does not tell the world that if Japan makes hostile movements against the United States France and Great Britain will be in the war. It does not tell the world that if the Monroe doctrine is threatened France and Great Britain will be in the war.

We are to enter an entangling alliance. We are to be a party to an agreement which our leaders described as hurtful to peace. And we are to be promised nothing. We are to give everything and get nothing.

That is altruism at a high altitude.

BREAK THE IRON RING.

Chicago subscribed approximately \$1,000,000,000 to the five war loans, or an average of \$200,000,000 during each campaign. We demonstrated our national patriotism beyond question.

In spite of the absence of the war incentive we think this city would be just as quick to demonstrate its municipal patriotism if the opportunity was offered. Assuming that a \$200,000,000 improvement program was agreed upon we are certain Chicago would not hesitate about subscribing the entire amount, though as a matter of fact that would not be necessary because the city's bonds and a ready sale in a great number of markets.

It can be shown, moreover, that if \$200,000,000 or some similar amount were spent for public projects every dollar of it would represent a paying investment. The program presented by the Chicago Plan commission to the legislature called for an expenditure of some \$100,000,000 and the officers of the commission were prepared to defend every item from a strictly commercial point of view; they did not attempt to place any value on purely esthetic results, although everyone knows by this time that comeliness and beauty are a distinct city asset.

Yet because of the constitutional limitation of the city's bonding power the people of Chicago cannot raise \$200,000,000, or \$100,000,000 or even \$50,000,000 for these purposes. The absurdity of it may be realized from the fact that in the descending scale of per capita indebtedness Chicago occupies a place below that of 142 American cities. We are in a

class with cities of 30,000 population. Broadly that means we have spent a ridiculously small amount for permanent improvements.

We must look to the constitutional convention which is expected to meet next January for relief. We must be prepared to present our case convincingly and unanimously. In order to do so we must disabuse our minds of the old idea that public expenditure is three-quarters public waste, and therefore must be limited as closely as possible. The truth is that as far as necessary public improvements are concerned, the waste lies in deferring the expenditure, and in many cases the loss is enormous. Our greatest need just now is to break the iron ring imposed by the constitution.

PRACTICAL AIR VICTORIES.

Throughout the course of events contributing to the enormous advance in aerial navigation we have thought to sustain the general doctrine that a sporting feat, spectacular and valorous though it be, is one thing, and that a scientific expedition, productive of tangible guides for the future, is another.

This course of reasoning has not failed to invite some caustic comments from those who in their admiration for Hawker got the idea that courage was being belittled and science unduly applauded. Perhaps, also, and this is supported by a letter in the "Voice of the People," our chief critics suppose us to be urging the cause of science as against valor for no other reason than that Read and his Americans flew a scientific course while Hawker, the Britisher, unscientifically dropped into the sea midway across; that is to say, we are accused of deprecating the British.

That we have no such disposition shall immediately appear: for in the successful flight of the R-34 the British airmen are to be congratulated in achieving a doubly notable air victory; in reaching their destination as scheduled and in compiling voluminous data that will be of incalculable value to the future of trans-Atlantic air travel.

Thrillingly illuminating as to the detailed preparation by Maj. Scott and his crew is this paragraph from the official log of the R-34:

"We are getting some valuable meteorological data on this flight, without a doubt, and each fresh phenomenon is explained by the ever alert Harris, who has a profound knowledge of the subject."

And again: "For some little time past there have been distinct evidences of electrical disturbances. . . . Scott turned east off his course to dodge the storm. . . . Another thunderstorm. . . . Again we have to change our course to avoid it."

Perhaps, because of the ability of the dirigible to carry greater quantities of fuel, it is at present better able to turn out of the course to avoid storms than an airplane; but this is detail which we do not doubt the airplane will correct and thus as readily fly out of the dangers of weather as the blimp; but the point to be noted is this: air voyaging becomes an inviting prospect when the passenger may be assured that in case of storm the ship will merely go round the block, so to speak, and avoid the unpleasantness.

Thus far the R-34 has come nearest to the mastery of the trans-Atlantic air. It has demonstrated that the journey can be accomplished with scientific precision. We suppose it is doubtful if the dirigible will ever be able to make as much speed as the plane, but at least, for commercial purposes and for the present, it offers advantages of reasonably safe transport added to tremendous exhilaration.

We believe, however, that the real goal of long distance flying, the objective toward which all air navigators will strive, is the super airplane, swift and deadly of time and distance. But such an airplane, fondly expected, is not going to be produced, except by patient effort, scientific preparation, and diligent trial. It will hardly come of the spectacular feats of such men as Hawker, who, recommending himself to an applauding world by a brilliant start, crowned his career most ignominiously by falling into the ocean and smothering his hurt temper by sneering at Read, the victorious American, who was less headstrong and more devoted to accurate development of the art of flying.

THE TRACTION WORM TURNS.

We are beginning to see the inevitable result of the failure to do something constructive in traction. The Chicago elevated railways are forced to default on \$13,600,000 of 6 per cent notes; cannot even pay interest. Service, instead of being improved, will become more and more inadequate to the needs of a growing population.

The elevated lines, it may be stated quite simply, are not earning enough to meet their obligations. It is impossible to make extensions and support an increasing overhead. There is not a sufficient return on the capital invested in the traction properties, according to A. G. Hoyt, representing the noteholders, and the whole situation is at the mercy of the city and the public service commission.

When a public utility reaches the point of inability to meet distinct obligations it is time for investigation and action. It is certain that the noteholders, although they have determined not to foreclose and have, for the present, waived their interest rights, will not forever be so forbearing. If the city does not provide a means of bettering the service so that a fair return can be yielded it follows that a receivership must enter.

The plight of the elevated lines follows hard upon the reverses met by the surface roads, whose equities, ten years ago proclaimed broadcast as the best financial offering of Chicago, have depreciated more than twenty points. If something isn't done Chicago is going to have an unenviable and expensive financial reputation.

Editorial of the Day

THE PARALLEL.
[From Harvey's Weekly.]

It is not surprising that the director general of railroads has felt it necessary to exhort all officers and employees to exercise the strictest economy in the use of supplies and equipment, so as to keep the losses of the government as small as possible. There was once a college man who was noted for the profusion with which he spent, wasted, and lost money in everything he did, and who kept up the practice for some years in business after he left alma mater. He disappeared for a few years, and when found again, he was working on a farm. A friend asked how he was getting on, and he replied with enthusiasm:

"Splendidly! Top wave of prosperity!"

"But, man, you don't mean that you're making money on this farm?"

"Lord, no! But I'm losing it slower than I ever did before!"

If Mr. Hines can slow down the rate at which the government is losing money on the railroads, we shall be grateful.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

"Fay ce que voudras."

"PARFOIS DANS MON MARIAGE—"
When "Omer smote 'is bloomin' lyre
And wiped 'is bleedin' nose,
There were no garrets to inspire
Frenetic, rhythmic flows;
There were no fatted checks to fire
A poet's vagrant woes.

I have an income tax to pad.
A photograph to make me sad.
Movies to cure the blues—
And that is why I'm very glad
I'm not in "Omer's shoes!"

B-1.

THE Kansas City Railway Company finds that it is carrying too many passengers and collecting, in consequence, too many fares; so, in order to reduce its revenues, it has asked for permission to charge a ten-cent fare.

IT'S EASIER THAN TO CRAWL UNDER.
Sir: I was riding in Indiana a few days ago when we came upon a ford in a ditch with its wheels in the air. A man, presumably the owner, was looking at it reflectively. I asked, "Had a wreck?" He replied, "No, I just turned it up to adjust the brakes."

IT is denied that the sexes are segregated at Clarendon beach, but the rule that bathers must disrobe under cover is in force. At prime Brighton, in England, the sexes used to be kept a few yards apart, but all have been addressed in the open. Decorum is geographical.

AN IOWA STYLISH.

[From the Mason City Globe-Gazette.]
J. W. Beck, who was injured about the head when a rim on a tire which he was filling with air on a Cadillac car at the Mason City oil and grease filling station on South Federal avenue because of defective burrs came off as the tire exploded and struck him on the head, is recovering nicely at the Park hospital.

"PAIRFECT!" said Mr. Joe MacMorran, when we indulged him in the pleasure of watching us swing a golf club. "The swing is perfect. All we need is a club!" On the distinguished Kansas golf and hell and western Kansas, all that either place needs is water and good society.

That Aggie agrees with our recollections.
Sir: The Quigg line as I remember them:
"If I were Lemuel Ely Quigg,
Lem Ely Quigg, Lem Ely Quigg,
If I were Lemuel Ely Quigg,
I'd tell you what I'd do:
I'd crawl into a woodchuck hole,
An auger hole, a gimlet hole,
I'd crawl into a gimlet hole."

W. R.
NEARLY every member of the crew of the "big dirigible" (journalists for dirigible) had some sort of mascot. And no doubt if the crew of the Argo had been frisked, charms of accredited potency would have been found on all of them.

AND MERBEE NOT.
Amiable Personage: Lessee, who was the bird who so wisely said, "Never expect a wedding ceremony to go through without a hitch?" Mr. Merbee was the late Nat Goodwin.

OHADI.
AGES ago we read it:
She waited at the church in vain.
Where would the bridegroom be?
"I fear this wedding will go off
Without a hitch," said she.

LIGHT AND SHADE.
How fair the summer night!
The lake, the garden, and the dreaming sky
Are drenched with the moon's light.
The stars have left the sky
To Lady Moon; in glaze of cherry-bloom
Upon the grass they lie.

The softly scented breeze
Drifts by the garden where the flowers sleep,
And whispers to the trees.
Two happy lovers pass
Along the lane; so light of heart, their feet
Seem scarce to press the grass.

The lake is calm and still.
And from the willows on the bank I hear
The plaintive whippoorwill.
That softly sobbing call
No more of sorrow holds than shadows crush
The earth where they fall.

IRIS.
THE other day, in these parts, a steep jack refused to answer to anyone who had had a "shot of whiskey." But Mr. Jack Williams, the w. k. Human Fly, hung by his knees from a cornice in San Francisco in order to test his prehensibility and limber up for a climb up the wall of a skyscraper the following day. Mr. Williams does not drink in business hours, unlike the common housefly, which is very fond of its beer.

AN IMMORTAL VISITS THE LAND OF
[From the Arizona Gazette.]
Winomee Miss Helva Sight, famed as the "Girl Jockey of the Southwest," arrived from El Paso yesterday, and will ride Free Silver in the lady race tomorrow.

A PASTOR in Long Island City has added to the list of his Sunday services Mr. Reef, "the band king of jazz band players." If this be the road to heaven, give us a one-way ticket to hell.

Yes, Yes—Go On!
Sir: I would inform you of the newly arrived student nurse who answered the sentry's challenge of "Who goes there?" with her name and, "But you probably know me, as I only got here to-day!" And yet again, may I tell you of her "hero" who, pitted by a well-meaning old lady with "Poor boy, you lost your arm!" replied wearily: "Well, ma'am, I don't mind that, but it had a fifteen dollar worth on it!"

If these make the line, I will disclose certain secrets bearing on P. D. S., whose silver tones I have had the honor of hearing, many a time—was, in fact, constrained to hear them, by c. o. w. I. h. b. c.

ARMY STUDENT NURSE.
"HOW explain the vacillations of Lodge and Knox?" inquires the perplexed Post of Gotham. Only two suppositions—that they are a pair of peacocks or a pair of statesmen.

THE OVERWHELMED REPORTER.
[From the St. Louis Times.]
If I were a poet with the simple fluency of a Riley, the flowing lyric of Robert Burns, and the omniscience of the Avon bard, it would be an easier task to describe the thrill which vibrates not merely the human body but penetrates like an ethereal octopus to the very soul when one sits encased in the streaming fusilage of an heavier-than-air machine and gazes downward through 7500 feet of space to the earth below. There is a delicate nausea of emotion which invades the senses as the realization comes that—

[Take him out!]
It takes all kinds of people to give the consular employment, including those who never miss an opportunity to let a screen door slam behind them.

"WILLIAM THOMPSON and his brother Charles, both colored. . . . The Trib. It seems to run in the family.

An Avalanche of Proof.
Sir: We are surprised that so many experts failed to diagnose Mr. Willard's unpreparedness. But, after all, the proverb was right: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." P. A. V.

THE Crown Prince declares he will never be taken alive, and one has only to look at his firm chin to realize that determination is his middle name.

THE room clerk in the Tower of London reports that reservations are uncommonly heavy.

R. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations, and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1919: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

REMADE MILK AND CREAM.
THESE commodities are made from milk powder by adding water and shaking. In a public address Dr. Redfield of the United States department of agriculture predicted before a meeting of milk inspectors held this spring that "ten years from now you will have to inspect more remade milk than natural milk if you are inspecting milk and milk products in cities," which was about equivalent to saying that ten years from now more than half the table milk and baby milk used will be the remade product.

This is not because it will be cheaper. Redfield says that remade milk and cream can be made and marketed more cheaply than the natural article, but that they will not be. Experience teaches that the people in the business claim their product to be better—or as good as the natural article and sell it for the same price and either keep all of the extra profit or split it with the milk producer.

The commercial advantage of milk powder are: 1. They even up the seasons of milk flood and milk shortage. It is not necessary to make up for the surplus in the flow season into unprofitable products nor to pay shortage prices for poor milk in the shortage months.

2. Prices for milk and milk products will be uniform summer and winter—at least they will be stabilized.

3. There is a great saving in transportation and storage. Milk trains will not be necessary. The necessity for peddling marketing will be done away with.

4. The present milk wagon delivery will be done away with and milk powder will be sold from the grocery shelf.

5. The product does not spoil quickly.

6. Cities not surrounded by a dairy section will have an ample milk supply.

7. Waste is prevented.

8. There is possibility of a milk being a more uniform article than market milk now is.

In Great Britain, where they have been feeding this product to babies for fifteen years, some of the physicians feeding the powder as a powder to some babies. There are some babies that do not do well on milk because it is too bulky. The old time people who took the more concentrated product. However, most of the babies fed on milk powder get a product made by mixing powder and water and then shaking the solution well.

There are several machines for making such solutions, of which two, according to Dr. Redfield, are approved by the department of agriculture. He does not say which of the two.

In order that feeding with remade milk shall be a success several requirements must be met:

1. The milk powder factories must be as thoroughly inspected as natural milk plants now are. The same standards of cleanliness must prevail.

2. After remade milk has been made

3. The fact that he was transferred to a regular army division will not delay his return. If he is a drafted man he will not be held over four months after the signing of the peace treaty, as the present indication is that the entire division will be home soon. It will not be necessary for you to make application for his release, as the application would have to go through the regular military channels, which might delay his return.

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IT CAN BE DONE

(From London Punch (Copyright).)



Jones, who makes a point of padlocking his new car by the front wheel to a lamp post, realizes the justice of the makers' claim that the spare wheel with which it is fitted "can be fixed by any one in two minutes."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

As but limited space can be given letters of this department, writers must confine themselves to 200 or 300 words. Unless they give us their full names and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be returned unless the writer sends postage for that purpose.

THE RIGHT TO SECURE.
New York, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—No reservation by the United States senate either of the Monroe doctrine or of the United States reserving the right to withdraw from the league would be effective unless at the time such reservation was attempted to be exercised the executive council of the league then approved of its exercise.

Such reservation might be as worthless and ineffectual as the like reservation of the alleged right of Virginia, New York and Rhode Island to secede from the federal union, contained in the respective ratifications of the United States constitution by those states, was held to be during the civil war. By the sword of war and later by the decision of the federal supreme court it was decided that notwithstanding express reservations in their ratifications of the constitution of the right of those states to secede the federal union was perpetual and indissoluble.

Texas v. White, 7 Wallace, 100, 722, 724.

Virginia's ratification of the federal constitution does "declare and make known that the powers granted under the constitution being derived from the people of the United States may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be so resumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

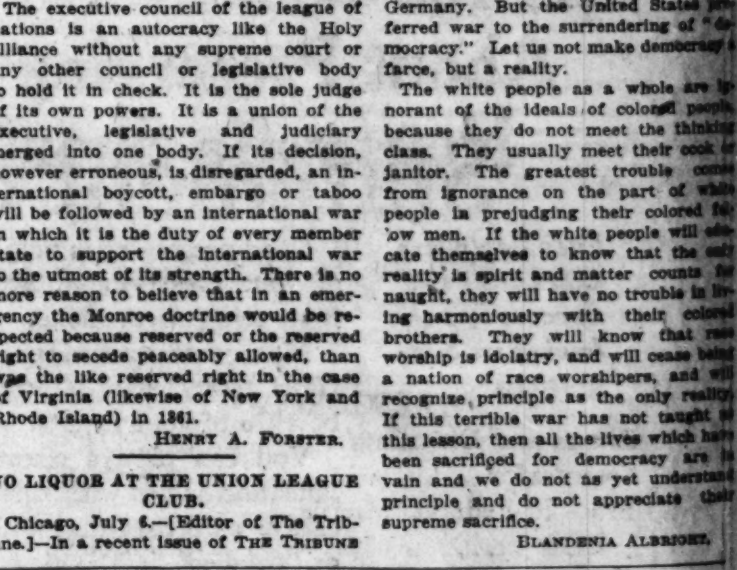
Documentary History, p. 190, 191. Rhode Island's ratification declares "that the powers of government may be resumed by the people whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

Documentary History, p. 311. The executive council of the league of nations is an autocracy like the Holy alliance without any supreme court or any other council or legislative body to hold it in check. It is the sole judge of its own powers. It is a union of the executive, legislative and judiciary merged into one body. If its decision, however erroneous, is disregarded, an international boycott, embargo or taboo will be followed by an international war in which it is the duty of every member state to support the international war to the utmost of its strength. There is no more reason to believe that in an emergency the Monroe doctrine would be respected because reserved or the reserved right to secede peaceably allowed, than was the like reserved right in the case of Virginia (likewise of New York and Rhode Island) in 1861.

HENRY A. FORSTER.

NO LIQUOR AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
Chicago, July 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE.

THE CHANGING WORLD
[Copyright, 1919: By John F. McCutcheon.]
[Reprinted from McCutcheon's cartoon in "The Tribune" of yesterday.]



Only a few months ago we were taught to regard alliances and balances of power as survivors of the "wicked old order of things."

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PINK GARTER AND LOVE NOTES BACK DIVORCE ACTION

Mrs. Grace P. Hinkens Says Husband Once Tried to Shoot Her.

A packet of letters from "Anna," "Grace," "Annetta," and "Marg," a packet of pink ribbon used once as a garter, but more recently as an evidence, and a wife's straightforward story to the fans attending Judge John J. Sullivan's court yesterday their full measure of thrills. There was on hearing the divorce suit of Mrs. Grace P. Hinkens against George H. Hinkens, secretary and treasurer of the Butler Street Iron and Foundry company.

Mrs. Hinkens accused her husband of infidelity, cruelty, and habitual drunkenness. She was represented by Attorney Charles E. Erbstein.

Charges Attempt to Kill.
That husband of mine had a habit of wanting to die and he always wanted me to go along," Mrs. Hinkens said. "Once he bought a revolver and a few drinks. Bang—I jumped aside and the bullet hit the mop handle. He kicked me in the side, he whalloped me on my eyes, he hit me on the cheek—and he swore at me."

Defendant Smiles.
Hinkens sat behind his attorney and smiled. His chance will come later on. "Today Miss Katherine Hinkens, daughter of the plaintiff, will testify against Hinkens, her stepfather."

Corbett Leaves \$800,000 ESTATE; \$25,000 TO WOMAN

Mrs. Marie Dyer, nee Carter, was bequeathed \$25,000 by John J. Corbett, late head of the Edgewater Beach hotel, according to his will, filed yesterday in the Probate court. The bulk of the estate, which is estimated at \$800,000, will be shared by a brother, William "Smiley" Corbett; three sisters, and a nephew.

The identity of Mrs. Dyer could not be learned.

TWO AGAINST ONE

Daughter to Supplement Mother's Testimony in Divorce Action.



Miss Katherine Hinkens
Mrs. Grace P. Hinkens

NATION HONORS 2 CHICAGO MEN

Washington, D. C., July 7.—[Special.]—Two Chicagoans were cited today for the D. S. C.:

Corp. Thomas O'Kelly, Company C, 165 Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Landres-et-St. Georges, France, Oct. 15, 1918. Even after being warned of the danger of attempting to get through the murderous fire, and after he had seen all the other battalion runners killed or wounded on the same mission Corp. O'Kelly willingly volunteered and started with a message to regimental headquarters. When he had gone but a short distance, he was wounded in the leg, but by crawling and limping he managed to reach his destination, after which he was taken to a hospital.

Next of kin: J. J. O'Kelly (brother), 636 East Marquette road.

Corp. Thomas J. O'Keefe (deceased), Company H, 56th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Verdun, France, Oct. 4, 1918. Corp. O'Keefe voluntarily advanced alone into the line to destroy an enemy machine gun nest. In a single-handed pistol fight with eight of the enemy, succeeded in killing four Germans before he himself was killed in this unequal combat. Next of kin: Mrs. Margaret Butler (mother), 7040 Prairie av.

CHICAGO YOUTHS LEAD REVIEW OF NEW TROOPS

High School Cadets Begin Busy Time at Camp Roosevelt.

Camp Roosevelt, Muskegon, Mich., July 7.—[Special.]—Headed by the "honorary battalion" of the Chicago schools, the first review of the 1,200 soldiers at the junior reserve officers' training camp was held this afternoon.

The fifty piece band from the Lane Technical High school furnished the music. The boys apparently enjoyed their first inspection. Although it was the first appearance of several hundred of the students, they pleased the officers by their spirit.

All Assigned to Quarters.
Every boy had been registered to-night and assigned to his quarters and the arrivals were being taken care of rapidly. Several hundred more students are expected during the present week, bringing the enrollment for the first two weeks' period to 2,000.

Every boy was allowed to visit the bathing beach today, and extra precautions are being taken by the officials to guard against accidents. Guards patrol the beach and ropes mark the danger points. The beach is considered one of the safest along the lake. The health of the students is excellent and the big field hospital was empty today.

GOBS' VOYAGE ENDS IN WRECK
Two gobs from the Great Lakes Naval Training station walked into the office of Dr. W. V. Hedges of Mokena, Ill., late Sunday night. They exhibited several scratches and bruises and asked for medical attention.

They told a story of having been in an auto smashup near Frankfort, Ill. Three girls, they said, who had been with them disappeared. The girls also were badly scratched and bruised, according to the sailors.

A farmer on his way to Mokena yesterday found an overturned auto in a ditch. The machine was riddled and in it was found the business card of Chester Harris of Evanston. The Mokena police learned that his machine had been stolen from in front of his residence Sunday afternoon. A description of the sailors was sent to the Great Lakes station.

Swift & Company's sale of best in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 5, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 16.43 cents per pound—advertisements.

Does General Pershing spend \$4 a year to subscribe to The Outlook because he likes the fun of writing out checks or because he finds The Outlook worth reading?

Foreman Bros. Banking Co.

has, in 57 years, grown to large proportions. Yet it remains a personal-service Bank. All officers sit in the open, ready to talk with anyone. There are no formalities. There is a friendly atmosphere. Clients small and large soon realize that it can render them helpful advice and service.

It is a place where depositors always feel at home. There are now 17,000 of them. But there is rarely any hurry. The officers are many, and always approachable. There are Cashiers, Savings and Trust Departments, also a Real Estate Department, so it renders any banking service. You will like the spirit which you'll find here. Come talk with any of the officers.

Statement of Condition

At the Close of Business June 30, 1919

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$21,340,178.86	Capital	\$ 1,500,000.00
Overdrafts	8,589.88	Surplus	1,500,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	90,000.00	Undivided Profits.....	205,341.37
U. S. Bonds	2,681,300.00	Unearned Interest.....	157,281.60
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	1,244,000.00	Bills Payable with Federal Reserve Bank	2,200,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds.....	247,297.50	Reserved for Taxes and Interest..	69,795.08
Cash on Hand and in Banks..	7,322,120.98	Customers' Liberty Loan Payments..	\$ 989,697.87
		U. S. Government Deposits	713,016.00
		Deposits	25,598,355.30
			27,301,069.17
Total	\$32,933,487.22	Total	\$32,933,487.22

Foreman Bros. Banking Co.

S. W. Cor. La Salle and Washington Streets

OFFICERS:

OSCAR G. FOREMAN, President
GEORGE N. NIER, Vice-President
HAROLD E. FOREMAN, Vice-President
JOHN TERBORGH, Cashier

JAMES A. HENNINGWAY, Secretary
LEONARD E. FOREMAN, Asst. Cashier
ANDREW F. NOELLEN, Asst. Cashier
GERRARD FOREMAN, Asst. Cashier

EDWIN G. NIER, Asst. Secretary
NIEL & SHANNON, Trust Officers
JOHN W. BISSSEL, Asst. Trust Officer
FRANK B. WOLFE, Auditor

Established 1862—Became a State Bank 1897—Commercial and Savings Accounts
Trust Department—Real Estate Loans Made and Sold
Member Federal Reserve System Member Chicago Clearing House Association

Capital and Surplus, \$3,000,000

ROTHSCHILD'S Record Breaking JULY SALES

Double the Trading Stamps TO DAY

Judge the Whole July Furniture Sale by These Values—Read Them

NO one particular item nor group of items can be chosen as the best. Every piece of furniture in this sale is typical of the others. Five, ten and fifteen years from now, after you have witnessed the substantial lasting qualities of Rothschild Furniture, you will most appreciate the values we are offering.

More than likely just the piece of furniture you want is here—AT A SAVING. Deferred payments if you choose.

500 MAGNIFICENT HIGH GRADE DINING ROOM SUITE, mahogany, corner table, like illustration, including table, five chairs and arm chair, \$345

500 ESSEX MAHOGANY HEAVY HIGH GRADE DINING ROOM SUITE, like illustration, including table, five chairs and arm chair, \$345

500 SOLID WALNUT OBLONG SQUARE TABLE, mahogany, like picture, seven pieces, \$295

500 MAHOGANY DINING ROOM SUITE, like picture, seven pieces, \$119.50

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**Tribune Advertisements Are
Short Cuts Between You and
the Things You Want
Read Them Every Day**



What Twelve Million Goodyear Miles Proved to the Chicago Motor Bus Company

"After a test now covering more than two years, 90% of the solid tires on our fifty busses are still Goodyears—noting that we always maintain a 10% equipment of other makes for experimental purposes. We have found that Goodyear Solid Tires give us a high general average mileage and that they show to particularly good advantage where the strain is the hardest. A local Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station has saved us time and money by giving prompt attention to our tire needs and making suggestions that have promoted tire economy."

—Theodore Weiner, Auditor, Chicago Motor Bus Company

THE truck owners of Chicago have before them a big daily demonstration of the tenacity of Goodyear Solid Tires on the double-deck motor busses that ply Sheridan Road and enter the loop.

When the Chicago Motor Bus Company began operations on March 21st, 1917, with busses specially designed for solid tires, it also entered upon an exhaustive test of such tires, using 90% of Goodyears and a constant experimental equipment of 10% of other makes.

Now, after more than eight million passengers have been carried by the fifty-unit fleet and more than thirteen million tire miles run off, the result of this test is easily apparent for the same high percentage of Goodyears is still employed.

Indeed, the company's records plainly indicate that

Goodyear Solid Tires have delivered a total mileage considerably in excess of their share, or well above the twelve million mark.

It should be particularly noted that the superior stamina of the Goodyear Solid Tires has been most conspicuously evidenced on the *driving* wheels, which are the *front* wheels of these busses and therefore must bear both driving and steering strains.

Out of 342 Goodyear Solid Tires on which final records are available, two-thirds or 228 were used on these front steering-and-driving wheels, and yet an average of all their mileages amounts to 9,400 per tire.

Thirty-one ran between 15,000 and 20,000 miles, eleven went 20,000 to 25,000 miles, while four exceeded 25,000 in this severe service, including one

old warrior known actually to cover 37,665 miles.

Despite the 10% of constant experimental equipment, the total of thirteen million odd tire miles cost less than one-half cent each—a figure that draws attention to the decisiveness of the Goodyear victory in this test.

The record, however, would not be complete without mention of the work done by a local Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station, for, as stated by officials of the bus company, its suggestions and inspections have proved decidedly valuable.

Certainly, as a truck owner, you are not satisfied merely to read about securing the hauling economy resulting from this combination of Goodyear Truck Tires *plus* Goodyear Service, when you can avail yourself of it easily—by making use of the list below.

Solid and Cushion Truck Tire Service Stations

Chicago Wheel & Rim Company, Calumet 6470, 3010 Wabash Ave.
C. J. Holdrege & Company, Superior 8896, 238 E. Illinois Street
C. J. Holdrege & Company, Superior 8896, Federal & Garfield Blvd.
C. W. Nelson, Humboldt 3126, 2340 Talman Ave.
C. W. Nelson, Humboldt 3126, 1464 Webster Ave.
Nelson & Olson, Belmont 7626, 3751 W. North Ave.

Ogden Motor & Supply Co., Levee 123, 3854 Ogden Ave.
System Tire & Spring Co., So. Chicago 733, 3245 E. 92nd St.
Toren Brothers, Pullman 756, 10916 Michigan Ave.
Habich Bros. Garage, Blue Island 387, Blue Island, Ill.
Chaffee Vulo. Co., Chicago Heights 561, Chicago Heights
Axel Peterson, Des Plaines, Ill.
R. A. Fancher, Evanston 1455, Evanston, Ill.
C. O. Wendan & Son, Lake Forest 22, 101 Deeppath Ave., Lake Forest, Ill.

Solid, Cushion and Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

Goodyear Truck Tire Sales Co., Monroe 3956, 1127 W. Adams St.
Snow Brothers, Austin 8022, Oak Park, Ill.

Pneumatic Truck Tire Service Stations

National Auto Tire Co., Douglas 6395, 3834 Grand Blvd.
National Auto Tire Co., Van Buren 408, 3255 Colorado Ave.
National Auto Tire Co., Wellington 877, 1005 Irving Park Blvd.

GOODYEAR

AKRON

Advertisements Are
between You and
s You Want.
Every Day

TOTAL ROLLS UP ON PERSONALTY TO \$887,456,679

County Gains \$105,326,
409 on Values; City
at \$831,627,033.

Personal property valuations in Cook county have rolled up hugely over the figures for 1918, according to figures completed yesterday by the assessors for reference to the board of review. The total for 1919 is \$887,456,679, and of this \$831,627,033 is credited to the city of Chicago.

Last year's figures, after the board review had completed its work, reached \$782,130,270—a gain for the county of \$105,326,408 this year.

Following are the Chicago personal property assessments for both years, the figures representing one-third of the full valuation:

Board review, Assessors, 1918, 1919.

District, 1918, 1919.

Board of review, Assessors, 1918, 1919.

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BETRAYS ROBBER

Girl Who Helped Police Unravel Downers Grove Bank Raid.



Miss Florence Shindler

GARCIA MESSAGE BEARER IN GREAT LAKES HOSPITAL

Rear Admiral Victor Blue, chief of the bureau of navigation, is a guest of Rear Admiral Bassett at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, and also a patient in the naval hospital. He was sent from an eastern hospital last week to be treated for a heart ailment. His condition is not serious. He arrived at the station yesterday with his wife and two sons. Admiral Blue was the bearer of the Garcia message to the war in Spain.

Leader of G. O. P. Women Rests Before Campaign

Washington, D. C., July 7.—(Special)—Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the national Republican women's committee, is scheduled to return to her official headquarters here on Aug. 1 to begin plans for the winter's activities. She has been on her farm in Illinois for several weeks. According to the present outlook Mrs. McCormick will be one of the leading speakers in the Republican national campaign.

Ruthless Cops Break Up Bar Owner's Pocket Oasis

Samuel Katz, saloon owner at 508 North Clark street, was arrested yesterday after Detective Sergeant Carson and Narigh had seen him descend a stairway and fill a pint flask with something from a little brown jug.

was in the office, lost \$250, Peter Zopf \$3 and thirty-five employees out in the plant all the change they had in their pockets. The employees were lined up against the wall. The total yield is estimated at \$1,000 and included the cash of every person in the plant.

Sighted by Police.

Schimbberg notified the Marquette station and rifle squads and patrols were dispatched by the detective bureau, the Wabash avenue station, Marquette and Hyde Park. But the seven were not deterred. Their next visit was to the saloon of Arthur Koverick, 2408 Blue Island avenue, where they got \$118.

That was about 9:30. Lieut. William Ambrose of the Marquette station and a squad sighted them soon after and gave chase. The men eluded them by speeding into Michigan avenue and losing themselves in the traffic. They were reported an hour later at the saloon of Peter Bartolo, 6109 South State street, where they got \$12.

Chief Mooney and his rifle squad captured three men in an automobile after a chase from Twenty-second street north in Ashland to Twelfth street. The automobile had no license number. It was not Mr. Smith's car.

The three men were taken to the detective bureau. Their names were suppressed and no information, other than that they were automobile bandit suspects, was given out.

Accused of 100 Raids.

More than 100 minor holdups—saloon and drug stores—and two additional bank robberies were charged up during the day to members of the band which robbed the First National bank at Downers Grove July 3.

Besides the three men arrested on Sunday, a fourth man was taken into custody—Edward Fitzgerald, a roomer at 2839 Cottage Grove avenue, where the Downers Grove robbers divided their \$22,000 loot.

Revelations of the activities of the band were supplied by David Gibson, formerly of the 24th infantry, Illinois national guard, when Chief Garrity was his colonel. He asked to talk with the chief and the request was granted. They were closeted two hours.

Arthur Hammill, confessed leader of the bank robbers and son of a former policeman, was unwittingly betrayed by Miss Florence Shindler, his sweetheart, when she gave detectives one of his addresses. This led to the finding of Downers Grove bank robbery clues and eventually to Hammill.

BEGIN AT OFFICE, ROB EVERYBODY IN WHOLE PLANT

7 Bandits Steal Car,
Hold Up 37, Make
Other Raids.

Seven men staged a number of hold-ups last night after they had seized the automobile of Lloyd J. Smith, 607 Rush street, vice president of the Indiana Car Equipment company.

They took the car from Ray Barnett, Mr. Smith's chauffeur, at Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street. They told him he would find it later at Twenty-second street and Ashland avenue. Police kept vigil there throughout the night.

The first place robbed was the Manhattan bottling works, 204 West Twenty-ninth street. All seven men participated and two more were in the car. Jacob F. Schimbberg, manager, who

was in the office, lost \$250, Peter Zopf \$3 and thirty-five employees out in the plant all the change they had in their pockets. The employees were lined up against the wall. The total yield is estimated at \$1,000 and included the cash of every person in the plant.

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ALDERMAN ASKS I. C. ELECTRIFIED 'BEFORE HE DIES'

Others Promptly Join in
Move to Cut Down Or-
dinance Time.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.

Al. Wallace wants electrification of the Illinois Central terminal before he dies. He said so at the city council meeting yesterday in serving notice he will present an amendment to the lake front development ordinance.

This ordinance was presented to the council yesterday, ordered published, referred, and made a special order of business July 27.

"This ordinance provides for electrification of the suburban street in seven years, all service north of Twelfth street in ten years, and all other service, except through passenger, in fifteen years," said Wallace.

"Why fifteen years?"

"Our engineering experts said fifteen years is a reasonable time," replied Chairman Lippe of the terminal committee.

"Did they say twelve years is an unreasonable time?" asked Wallace.

He received no reply, and added: "I want to serve notice now on the terminal committee that I will present an amendment making it twelve years."

He wants 10 Year Limit.

"Why not ten years?" said Ald. Byrne. "I'd like to see the electrification before I die, too."

Later Ald. Lynch expressed a like view. He said: "I think fifteen years is too long."

"That was my original idea," commented Ald. Horne. "The time can be set down a little without jeopardizing the ordinance. The company will accept less than fifteen years."

"Too much time, in my opinion," said Ald. Joseph Smith.

"I'm going to fight for ten years," said Byrne. "The surface lines spent \$8,000,000 in three years rehabilitating their system, and the Illinois Central can spend \$38,000,000 in ten years. The Union station agreed to spend \$6,000,000 on its terminal in five years, and probably would have done it if not prevented by the war and labor difficulties. The Illinois Central can spend \$8,000,000 in ten years. That is making it go at a snail's pace compared with the railroads that enter the Union station."

Fights Perpetual Grant.

Six other amendments were suggested by other aldermen. Ald. Walkowiak said he did not like the idea of granting a perpetual franchise to the Kensington and Eastern.

"That franchise was granted ten years ago to the road as an interurban line for twenty years," he said. "Now

it is proposed to make it a railroad franchise and extend the grant forever. A large percentage of the aldermen have signed the Municipal Voters' league pledge, in which they promised not to do this. I intend to present an amendment unless the city obtains more benefits."

Ald. Madgerom and Govier of the Ninth ward desire construction of a viaduct at One Hundred and Thirtieth street.

"This ordinance is not satisfactory to us," said Govier. "We are going to confer with the organizations of our ward and will present an amendment if it desires it."

Ask Tracks Elevated.

The aldermen of the Seventh and Eighth wards desire elevation of the

tracks of the South Chicago branch.

"We will present that amendment," said Ald. Woodhull.

"The I. C. must stop killing the people out our way," supplemented Ald. Fetzer. "Why should they make goats out of the Seventh and Eighth wards? The company says it will tear up the tracks rather than elevate them. My constituents tell them to go ahead."

Ald. Fetzer spent an hour arguing with the committee on railway terminals in the morning. He told that council subcommittee the present ordinance discriminates against the Seventh and Eighth wards.

Ald. Link appeared before the committee and pleaded for reservation of the harbor site as an airplane landing field. Capt. B. B. Lipner, former su-

perintendent of the federal mail air service, and Capt. George H. Lee of the air service urged upon the committee the necessity of providing a landing field. Ald. Crowe, who was also in the air service, said later Link had proposed an excellent site. On motion of Ald. Captain, Chairman Lippe and Attorney Fisher were instructed to prepare an amendment to the ordinance, if possible, reserving the site suggested.

A canvass of the aldermen indicates a large majority favors the improvements contemplated under the ordinance.

GREER COLLEGE OF MOTORING.

Learn driving, repairing, selling, actual practice, day or evening classes. Booklet free. 1510 Wabash. Phone Cal. 3057.-Adv.

A New Savings Plan

Believing that there is need for some practical aid and encouragement toward systematic, regular saving, The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank has devised and inaugurated a savings plan which presents several unusual features.

The principal advantages of the plan are these:

1. You do not have to depend upon your memory and your determination in order to save regularly.
2. You do not have to come to the Bank unless you want to.
3. You decide when to begin, how much to save, and how long to continue.
4. You save the money in a way that you miss it least.
5. You put the matter of saving on an efficient, business-like basis.
6. You save regularly and consistently, which is the only sure way to make a success of saving.

Your request by mail or telephone for Circular L will bring you full particulars without incurring any obligation whatsoever.

JULY INTEREST DAYS
All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Monday, July 14th will draw 3% interest from July 1st

Telephone Randolph 2109



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"Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1857"

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HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS No. 3

Don't Sweep Up Germs

Sweeping may clean the floor, but every swish of the broom raises clouds of disease-laden dust. The person sweeping, or any one else in the room, cannot help but breathe in quantities of this germ-infested air. Sometimes, nothing but a broom will do; then—before you begin sweeping—is the time to lay the dust, and kill the germs with DETHOL.

DETHOL destroys germs. It kills them instantly. It purifies the air, and makes more sanitary surroundings. DETHOL kills and permanently rids a place of every form of insect pest. DETHOL is a clean, pleasant-smelling preparation that will not stain rugs, curtains, nor wall paper. It will not injure or discolor the finest fabric.

Det hol

Germicide Disinfectant
Insecticide Deodorizer

Will not corrode bed-springs, bath-room fixtures, or metal of any kind. Cleans tile and marble. Spray DETHOL as a disease preventive. DETHOL is safe, sure, and easy

to use. Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City—the world's largest hotel—uses DETHOL as a germicide and disinfectant. DETHOL is guaranteed to fill every claim made for it.

DETHOL DESTROYS

MOTHS
DETHOL positively protects clothes, woollens, furs, etc., against moths. Spray the articles to be protected with DETHOL. Hang up and spray once or twice during the summer. DETHOL is non-toxic and leaves no unpleasant odor.

MOSQUITOES
Vaporize a mosquito-filled room with DETHOL. It will kill every one. Breeding places—DETHOL kills larvae (eggs) and prevents spreading. Definite protection against the noxious and disease-carrying pest.

GUARANTEE
DETHOL is definitely guaranteed to do all that is claimed or price paid will be refunded.

BUGS AND ROACHES
Spray especially adapted to the use of DETHOL. This draws the pests from hiding and kills them. Occasional spray will keep them from coming back. DETHOL is safe and sure.

FLIES
Lowers the fly menace was DETHOL. It kills flies in the open air—the only preparation known to the manufacturers that will do this. Spray in rooms and outside around breeding places, garbage cans, etc.

Sold by drug stores, department stores, and hardware dealers

PRICES
One full pint, soldered top can 30c
One full quart, screw top can \$1.00
One gallon can, screw top can \$3.00

Jacobsen & Bowden
Distributors
17 N. Wabash Avenue
Phone Central 5647
Chicago, Ill.



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Quickest & Most Direct Route to Northern Michigan

The Palatial Steel S. S. "MANITOU"
TRI-WEEKLY Sailings Between Chicago and Charlevoix, Petoskey, (Bay View), Harbor Spgs. & Mackinac Island.
Mondays 11:30 a.m.; Wednesdays 1 p.m.; Fridays 6:30 a.m. First trip Friday, June 27th
S. S. "MISSOURI"
Regular Summer Schedule
Leaves Chicago Mondays at 7 P. M. for Ludington, Manitowish, Ojibwa, Fortunate Park, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Northport, Ottawa, Old Mission, Suttons Bay and Traverse City, Charlevoix, Boyne City, East Jordan, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, St. Ignace, Mackinac Island and Sault Ste. Marie.
Call or Write for Folder and Full Information
Michigan Transit Co.
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City Ticket Office
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Forget the Boundary Between Here and Canada

We are All in now. Make your trip to the East through the grandeur of the

Canadian Pacific Rockies

Take in the glorious scenery of the Rockies from coast to coast, old world Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, Tacoma, Seattle, Everett, Bellingham, and the beautiful Canadian Pacific coast. So easy to reach and Canada invites you.

For Travel Tour No. 10
100 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone Main 633

Canadian Newspapers on File
Information on Canada Gladly Given

Upper Scott Lake Hotel

PULLMAN, MICH.
Beautiful place. Good bathing. Fishing. Tennis. Golf. Clean. Airy rooms. Fourteen dollars.

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"THE ILLINOIS BADEN"
Only 25 miles from Chicago on the Rock Island R. R. MINERAL SPRINGS and BATHS effective for rheumatism, gout, kidney and liver troubles. The SPECIAL DIET and the "Sulphur" water are effective in the TREATMENT FOR DIABETES. For Booklet and full particulars write to Dr. E. C. Miller, Sulphur, Box 104, Wedron, Ill.

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Only a Heavy Ride to

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PEWAUKEE LAKE, WIS.
Non-housekeeping cottages, all conveniences. Ideal location. Write for illustrated folder. All summer. Chicago reference. Write for folder.

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Est. 1857
KENSINGTON, WIS.
A health resort. A "great cure" for rheumatism, gout, kidney and liver troubles. The SPECIAL DIET and the "Sulphur" water are effective in the TREATMENT FOR DIABETES. For Booklet and full particulars write to Dr. E. C. Miller, Sulphur, Box 104, Wedron, Ill.

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Up-to-date Summer Resort in the East Coast location of Wisconsin. Write for illustrated folder. H. A. CABOT, STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.

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The Leading New England Resort. 18 Miles South of Bangor. All Outdoor Sports. Birm. Mather & Co., Bangor, Maine.

North Pacific Coast Tour

Through the Canadian Rockies and the Land of Totem Poles

No Other Trip Like It
—the tour of a thousand wonders is by the Mount Robson route through the Canadian Rockies and the finest scenery in America. Know for yourself the beauties of mountain, forest, river, valley and sea of the Grand Trunk Pacific country.

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700-Mile Ocean Trip
Prince Rupert to Seattle and Vancouver, through the picturesque waters of the "Inside Passage" and the Scenic Sea of the North Pacific Coast. Visit Chas. V. Murphy, Manager.

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High Blood Pressure, Arteriosclerosis, Rheumatism, Arthritis, Neuritis, all successfully treated. For full particulars and booklet, address
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to the Gateway to 12 National Parks and 33 National Monuments. Write for FREE BOOKLETS that tell how to enjoy outdoor sports, camping, fishing, motoring, golf, tennis, mountain climbing and bathing in your own National Parks.
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Spend your vacation in Minnesota this year. Write now for descriptive Tour Map. Free on request. Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association
225 Glen Street, Saint Paul

UTAH.

6 DAYS FOR
SALT LAKE, UTAH
Tourist attention should be given to Salt Lake City. Write for descriptive Tour Map. Free on request.

Fire Without Smoke

You've heard of "smokeless coal."
"There ain't no sich animal!"
But there's a smokeless fuel!
Quick Fire Coke is positively smokeless and sootless.
It is Fourth Vein (The Aristocrat of Bituminous Coals) with all the smoke, soot and impurities taken out of it.

QUICK FIRE COKE

BY-PRODUCT

Is specially made for household use in ovens built for that purpose.
All impurities have been removed and it has been prepared in various convenient sizes.
A ton of it will go much further than a ton of hard coal and it is so much superior to soft coal every way that there is no comparison.

It gives a steady, hot glow, is easily fired and produces a light thin ash. It knows no superior but gas in cleanliness.
We also make Industrial Coke.

For Sale by—
CHICAGO: Crum-Cotton, Rockford, Barker Coal Co., John Lumber & Coal Co., Barker Brothers Coal Co., Carter Coal Co., Chicago Wood & Coal Co., Collins & Wines, Consumers Coal Co., Domestic Coal Co., Edwin F. Daniels & Co., Inc., Ferguson Coal Co., Fulton Coal Co., Henry Greiner, Home Fuel & Supply Co., S. Irving Co., John B. Kausel Coal Co., Albert J. Lorr & Bros., N. M. Nichols Coal Co., Richards & Sons, Chas. Schmidt Co., Southwest Coal & Material Co., Union Coal, Lima & Cement Co., Western Producers Coal Co., Western Fuel Co., White Star Coal Co., W. S. Wilson Coal Co., Wilcox Co., Wright & Co., Zopf Bros. Coal Co.
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QUICK FIRE COKE

INDIANA COKE & GAS COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

COP HOSE STICK ON YANKS' HEELS BY WHIPPING TIGERS, 8 TO 3

THE GUMPS—OH, THAT MAN!



RONEY SMITH

CUBS UP AGAINST TOUGH PROGRAM WHILE IN EAST

Boss Mitchell Will Need Plenty of Hurling Talent on Trip.

BY I. E. SANBORN.
Crestline, O., July 7.—[Special.]—Determined to improve on their May trip to the east, the Chicago Cubs are expected to leave for Philadelphia today and expect to land there early in the morning.

Two players were left at home by Manager Mitchell. George Sayer is undergoing treatment for his lame arm and will take another week of it before reporting in Boston. Turner Barbee has not recovered his strength since his illness of last month and is not expected to be of any service to the club for another fortnight.

After a long trip, the Cubs are expected to land in Philadelphia today and expect to land there early in the morning.

So far as known, the Cubs are expected to land in Philadelphia today and expect to land there early in the morning.

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The Standing

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

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Cleveland 36 29 554 .333 .500

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FIVE HITS IN NINTH INNING SCORE THREE AND WIN FOR YANKS

NEW YORK, July 7.—New York won the last game of a series with Washington today, 3 to 2. A sensational rally in the ninth inning enabled the Yankees to snatch the victory from the hands of the Nationals.

The Yankees, who had been trailing 2 to 1 in the eighth, scored three runs in the ninth to win the game.

The game was a close one, with both teams scoring in the eighth and ninth innings.

The Yankees' victory was a significant one, as it gave them a 3-2 lead in the series.

The game was played at Yankee Stadium and drew a large crowd.

The Yankees' pitching was excellent, with their ace pitcher leading the way.

The Nationals' offense was strong, but they were unable to score enough runs to win.

The game was a classic example of a close, hard-fought contest.

The Yankees' victory was a morale booster for the team.

The Nationals' fans were disappointed with the result.

The game was a highlight of the season.

The Yankees' fans were proud of their team's performance.

The Nationals' fans were disappointed with their team's performance.

The game was a testament to the skill and determination of both teams.

The Yankees' victory was a well-deserved one.

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In the Wake of the News

By JACK LAIT

NEW YORK, July 7.—[Special.]—The moralization of New York as the natural aftermath of de-naturalized refreshment is quite startling in its quiet effectiveness.

The screaming indignation of the immediate reaction has faded out and is followed by a calm and vacuous semi-stupor in social life.

Men who for years were accustomed to go through certain motions at certain times such as lifting the glass, coating the lid, tilting the stein and, taking for the door seem not to know what to do with their hands.

Yes, in the unemotional reflection upon the great metamorphosis of early July, one may grow over the passing of two heavy weight champions.

Willard and Barlow. Barlow, however, left regrets. He was game to the last and now and then is still trying to stir it to his feet.

Cafes, alas, have become places in which to eat, for which they were never designed any more than most hotels were built as places in which to live or musical comedies are staged as institutions for exploiting music or comedy.

Amour says that the by-products make the profit while the staple main course are only incidentals in the overhead.

Cafes prove it. There is more profit in tea than in champagne, but who can drink quarts of English breakfast?

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Society and Entertainments

Chicagoans Enjoy
Golf and Bathing at
Harbor Point, Mich.

Harbor Point, Mich., a popular resort, with Chicagoans, is rapidly taking on its usual midseason appearance, according to recent letters. Almost all of the cottages are open, and although so far there have been few social affairs, every one is enjoying the golf and bathing. Among the Chicagoans at the point are: Mrs. William H. Bush and daughter, Mrs. Henry H. Forsyth and George H. Forsyth Jr. of 229 Lake Shore drive.

William R. Manierre of 1507 North Dearborn parkway and his daughter, Mrs. William B. Mann and Mrs. R. Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. James R. O'Neil of 17 East Goethe street. Mr. and Mrs. David F. Kenly of 20 East Goethe street.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Cochrane Armour of Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Dyche and Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Dyche of Evanston are occupying their cottages at Wequetonung and Mr. and Mrs. Dexter Fairbank of 154 North Dearborn parkway have opened their cottage at the same resort. Albert W. Goodrich will not occupy his house at the point this season and has leased it to a family from Pittsburgh. Mr. James B. Forgan of 1418 North Dearborn parkway opened their cottages there last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilton B. Martin of 41 East Walton place and Mrs. Martin's sister, Miss Edna Dixon, will return today from New York City, where Miss Dixon landed last week from a cruise service with the American Red Cross. Mrs. Martin and Miss Dixon will leave within a day or so for Oconomowoc, Wis., where their mother, Mrs. Arthur Dixon, is spending the summer at her estate. Mrs. Vernon Booth has returned to New York City, after a visit with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Gaylord of 4717 Grand boulevard who are spending the summer at Oconomowoc.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. West, Mrs. Eleanor West and Mahlon Ogden West of 45 East Division street, will not open their summer place at Pittsfield, Mass., this season. Instead, they have gone to Santa Barbara, Cal., where they will remain until late September.

Mrs. and Mrs. Harlan Ward Cooley and children, Julia and Harlan W. Cooley, Jr., have closed their town house at 4512 Greenwood avenue and are at Lakeside, Mich., for the season. Mrs. Ambrose C. Cramer, who has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Meeker of 2028 Lake Shore drive, is the guest of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Cramer of Lake Forest. Ensign Cramer will return some time this summer from overseas where he has been decorated for distinguished service.

Mrs. Loring W. Coleman is convalescent from an operation for appendicitis, which she underwent recently. Her mother, Mrs. R. C. Fessenden, who came on for a brief visit with her daughter, returned yesterday to her home in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are living at 713 Rush street, the residence of Mr. Coleman's father and stepmother, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, who are spending the summer in California.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clarke of 43 East Division street spent several days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Field at their summer residence in Lake Forest. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, who attended the Harvard-Yale regatta as the guests of Miss Lolla Ogden Armour, are making a round of visits in the east before returning to LaSalle, Ill., where they will visit Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Blinn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bradley and Miss Florence Bradley of Hyde Park are leaving this week for a several weeks' motor trip through the west. Upon their return they will occupy their cottage at Wequetonung, Mich., for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Wacker of 19 Belvidere place spent the Fourth and the week-end at their country place at Lake Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles McAlpin Pyle who have been visiting Mrs. Pyle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Adair, at the Oconomowoc club, have returned to their home in New York City.

Mrs. Gertrude Hoyne Wells and son, Royce, of 4644 Woodlawn avenue, have gone to Highland Park, Mich., for the rest of the summer.



Miss Catherine McCutcheon

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Catherine McCutcheon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCutcheon of Galva, Ill., to O. Sherwood Baker of Manistee, Mich., is of interest to Chicagoans and Evanstonians, for both Miss McCutcheon and Mr. Baker were graduates from Northwestern university last month. Miss McCutcheon is a member of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. They were among the most popular students at the university and together they led the senior "prom" last year.

Dr. James A. Burns
Heads Notre Dame;
Chicagoans Honored

The Very Rev. Dr. James A. Burns, for a number of years president and superior of the Holy Cross college in Washington, D. C., was elected president of the University of Notre Dame by the provincial chapter of the Holy Cross congregation, which ended its session tonight. Dr. Burns, who took office immediately, succeeds the Very Rev. Dr. John Cavanaugh, who resigned last spring after the new canon law which requires that all superiors of Catholic religious communities must be changed every three years was promulgated.

Dr. Burns is vice president of the National Catholic Educational association and has gained a wide reputation as an educator, orator and author. Before entering the congregation of the Holy Cross, which ended its session tonight, Dr. Burns, who took office immediately, succeeds the Very Rev. Dr. John Cavanaugh, who resigned last spring after the new canon law which requires that all superiors of Catholic religious communities must be changed every three years was promulgated.

Two Notre Dame priests from Chicago were promoted by the provincial chapter. The Rev. Eugene Burke, professor of English and rector of the central hall, was elected president of Columbia university in Portland, Ore. His brother, Rev. Thomas A. Burke, prefect of discipline for two years, was elected secretary of Notre Dame, succeeding the Rev. William A. Maloney. The Rev. Stanislaus Grusz of South Bend was appointed superior of the Holy Trinity parish in Chicago.

With Father Grusz, the Rev. Anthony Rozewicz comes to the Chicago parish an assistant. Brother Maximus, rector of Holy Trinity high school in Chicago, was reappointed. The Rev. Matthew Walsh of Chicago, who was the superior of all army chaplains in the territory around Paris and who was promoted to the rank of captain, was re-elected vice president of Notre Dame.

The two men from Chicago who were members of the provincial chapter were the Rev. Casimir Sutkowski, pastor of the Holy Trinity parish, and Brother Maximus, rector of the high school.

THEATERS

Miss Ethel Barrymore will continue to be a Frohman star next season, and she will be seen in a new comedy by her friend, Miss Zoe Akins, whose comedy, "Papa," was played briefly in New York last year. It has been printed that Miss Barrymore would soon join her brothers under the management of Arthur Hopkins.

A. H. Woods has bought two plays, "Shanghai" and "The Wonder Woman," from Tex Charvate, who, they say, has been hanging around Broadway for twelve years, pleading for a chance. He is a cowboy and movie actor.

Walter Kelly, "the Virginia Judge," left the stage in Liverpool, England, last week, because of the inattention of the audience. He is on his way home.

Will Morrisey, late of "The Overboard Revue," is bankrupt. He owes \$9,600 to his largest creditor, Miss Elizabeth Reid.

From this morning's New York Times: "The Shubert 'Gaieties of 1913' opened tonight at the Forty-fourth street theater, with Ed Wynn as the chief funmaker beginning even before the curtain rose, and a large cast of singers, dancers, specialists of this or that. The show spread its elaborate self over many scenes in two acts and ran late without tiring."

"The 'Gaieties' is a revue of the new well known type, the kind of extravaganza that gets talked about in the provinces and attracts tourists by the thousands and incidentally New Yorkers. Its scenes run all the way from the 'jouncing room' of a suburban mansion, through Greenwich village, to a 'hotel in Paris,' traveling from shore to shore by airplane. One whole scene is devoted to the 'shimmy.'"

AT RAVINIA

BY LUCY CALHOUN.
To those of Ravinia Park's patrons the distinction between music and opera on these nights except in cases of substitution such as that occasioned by the illness of Sig. Scotti, who will sing in "L'Oracolo" this Friday, there is no difference of the same high degree as that which patrons of the orchestra concerts hear during the winter. Just such a program was given last night in the playing of the Beethoven seventh symphony.

The violonists, under the conducting of Richard Hageman, walked up the scale passages in the first movement in a way they never were allowed to under Frederick Stock's direction, under the dynamic baton of Dr. Carl Muck, who may not know much about "The Star Spangled Banner" but who is hard to beat as a conductor of Beethoven symphonies.

The second movement went a bit better, but again in the presto and last movement was a lack of trio. Beethoven, according to James Nunneker, was the great anarchist of art in his day. Do we then have to be so frightfully "traditional" in our phrasing? There is one thing about this symphony, however. No matter how it is played it is worth going forty miles to hear on a rainy night, and last night's audience appreciated it.

Two of the orchestra's own members were the soloists at the performance. Harry Weisbach, first violinist, who played with his accustomed ease the Gypsy Songs of Sarasate, and Enrico Tramonti, Chicago's own very best harp player, whose art is always delightful even to those who do not appreciate the harp as a solo instrument.

The March movement from Raff's fifth symphony, beautifully played by Grieg's Norwegian Melodies, and the coronation march of Meyerbeer completed the program. Tonight there will be a repeat performance of "L'Oracolo," with Florence Easton, Morgan Kingston, Alice Gentile, Millo Ploce, Philine Falco, and Louis Derham. Tomorrow night "Lakme" will be given in Ravinia premiere, with Mabel Harrison in the title role.

Church Clubs as
Substitutes for the
Saloon Are Urged

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

The churches of the Garfield Park branch of the Chicago church federation have begun to tussle with the problem of the substitute for the saloon.

"It's a bigger job than I thought it was when I accepted the chairmanship of the committee appointed to suggest ways and means to provide an equivalent for the saloon," said G. P. Wiley.

"One trouble is that the country west of dry quicker than we thought it would and we haven't had time to work out a solution to the problem."

"Men will more and more stay at home when the saloon is permanently given up. But there are thousands who do not have homes and many who like to get with other men to converse and swap stories."

"Our committee proposes to work at two ends of the problem, the church end and the municipal end. We will urge the churches to organize men's clubs without making membership in the church a test of membership in the club. These clubs will foster athletics, games, and will provide opportunities for conversation in a purely social way after the manner of fraternal orders. I believe movies would also be an attraction."

"Then, I think the churches ought to cooperate with neighborhood and community movements having the same end."

The churches will urge also a greater service on the part of the municipality in providing comfort stations and a wider extension of the park, playground, and forest preserve privileges.

For forest the saloon men must have activity, fellowship, and recreation. We are certain the churches must arouse themselves to a definite program of meeting the situation growing out of the advent of the dry regime."

Other members of the committee are Harry C. Briggs, H. P. DePew, and the Rev. C. W. Longman, pastor of the Monroe Street Federated church.

ORCHARD CULTIVATION

BY FRANK RIDWAY.

Old orchards that have stood in for several years and have begun to decline in production may be stimulated into new production by tillage and cultivation. Experience has shown that the value of tillage when it is put in properly. Where tile was put in last year there is a great increase in the number of new apples on the old trees, and the same is true with last year's crop at this season of the year.

The first step in tilling an orchard is to place the work in the hands of a competent person, and he should be a member of the Chicago police force, as the work is done right. See that all of the tile are sound. Test each tile by tapping it with a piece of metal. It should give a clear sound. Do not use tile too small. It costs no more to lay a four inch tile than a three inch, and in addition the four inch will carry 75 per cent more water than the other.

The tile should not be laid too near the surface. It should be at least three feet under the surface. They are then not so much affected by frost, and will draw from a larger area. Avoid short branches and curves or bends which ever possible. Always remember that the man above you can turn his water onto your land, and you have to take care of it. Be sure you consider the grade and water shed on the land adjacent to the orchard.

Cultivation is always helpful to the orchard, and especially valuable to the old orchard, but cultivation should be allowed to grow in order to shade the ground and form a cover crop for the winter.

Mulching will take the place of cultivation in bearing orchards where suitable material can be obtained. The growth must be covered to a sufficient depth to conserve the moisture in the soil. Eight or ten inches of loose straw waste, or damaged hay, leaves, shredded cornstalks, shredded weeds, or similar waste material, will make a suitable mulch. It will settle later, leaving a covering of about two or three inches.

FASHION'S
BLUE BOOK

skirt. Indeed, the sweater does not supply that hip publicity which is now so noticeable in every manner of blouse and skirt. One thing is certain: Bouffancy must prevail. Even the tunic is emphasized in frocks for country club wear such as the above. This is of flesh color georgette and is trimmed with bands of Irish crochet emphasized in the plaited girder.

OBITUARY.

Policeman, Overcome by
Heat, Is Dead of a Fall

Thomas McShea, 39 years old, 2138 Roscoe street, for thirteen years a member of the Chicago police force, is dead as the result of a fall July 3, when he was overcome by the heat while walking his beat in front of 1016 Center street, according to the finding of a coroner's jury yesterday. McShea, a patrolman from the North Halsted street station, was unconscious when found lying on the sidewalk, by Jeremiah Fitzgerald, 1036 Center street. He was taken to the Alexian Brothers hospital.

AMUSEMENTS

The Great State-Lake
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VAUDEVILLE - PHOTOPLAY
11:30-1:30-3:30-5:30-7:30-9:30
MOSCOW BROS. & CO.
Frances Kennedy Bert Swor
Old Soldier Fiddlers Winona Winter
BIRTH BIRTH
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The Styles McCALL STREET

American women have bought hundreds of millions of McCall Patterns, for guidance in home dressmaking, during the past fifty years.

Women's clothes worth more than \$100,000,000 will be cut by McCall Patterns this year in American homes.

That is what McCall styles mean to the women of McCall Street—the women of the 1,300,000 homes into which McCall's Magazine brings, each month, advance news of the latest New York and Paris fashions.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

McCall's Magazine Fashions and the McCall Patterns give to the women of McCall Street the keen satisfaction of being always in the mode.

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TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1919.

21

COUNCIL STARTS \$21,000 INQUIRY INTO HIGH COSTS

Heated Repartee Marks Move to Establish Commission.

A spirited session was enacted in the council yesterday before it passed the ordinance creating a \$21,000 commission to investigate the high cost of living.

Charges of "bunk 'em" and "hocus pocus" were bandied back and forth, after which Ald. Lyle arose and declared he was able to observe "the tracks of the packers in the mud outside the council door."

He further asserted that Ald. McCormick had introduced an attorney for the packing interests to Ald. Peters, chairman of the committee on public health, which had the ordinance in charge.

Ald. McCormick previously had suggested that the measure be referred for further consideration to the efficiency committee, of which he is the head.

Lyle is caustic.

"Were that action to be taken," Lyle stated, "I am in a position to predict Mr. McCormick, what the fate of the ordinance would be, provided, of course, you were to have your special way. I have confidence, however, in your associates."

The chairman of the efficiency committee was silent, nor did he interrupt while Lyle explained.

"Two sessions of the legislature ago, while some similar legislation was pending in Springfield, I was invited to the office of the council for Swift and Armour. There I heard the same arguments as those Mr. McCormick has just indulged—that the matter was one for federal control. Since Mr. McCormick made Mr. Peters, and the packers' representative acquainted, I am not surprised. I see the tracks in the mud before the council door."

McCormick answers.

Ald. Olson denounced what he termed Ald. Lyle's "cheap recriminations," and McCormick at length took the floor. He identified the stockyards householder as a "man named Mayers, who lives in the city."

"I introduced him to Peters," he went on, "because he asked me to, and unless he made some improper proposal to the chairman of the public health committee—and I am unaware of it if he did—he has a perfect right to talk to him. If the packers' interests were involved they had a right to be heard. I have been the chairman of the public health committee, moreover, they would have had a chance to make their position known."

McCormick attacked the ordinance itself as powerless to fulfill its purpose. He said the city could not reduce the cost of living that, if the ordinance's provisions were properly carried out, the expense would exhaust the entire corporate revenue.

Walkowiak Urges Deal Action.

Ald. Walkowiak upheld McCormick, and added a denial that the packers were responsible for the opposition to the measure.

"Let's get another ordinance with some teeth in it," he suggested; "all this commission can do is investigate. Let's frame an ordinance full of teeth."

Several of the aldermen thought the staff of inspectors, authorized for the commission, would create a lot of jobs.

Ald. J. H. Smith stated he would support the commission but would survey its activities at the end of the fiscal year with the utmost care. The final vote was 53 to 4. Those who opposed the ordinance were Ald. Maypole, Walkowiak and Walker.

Delay \$27,000,000 Bond Action.

The council referred to the finance committee the request of the Chicago bond commission that the proposed \$27,000,000 in bonds for public improvements be placed upon the November ballot.

Ald. Culbertson suggested that portion of the issue be used for corporate expenses, and Ald. Woodhull thought some of the money should be expended so as to make possible economic for instance, in the city's lighting plants.

Orders by Ald. Maypole and Link, directing the mayor to appoint commissions to discover appropriate aircraft landing fields in Chicago, but in cooperation with the federal government, were referred to the judiciary committee.

ANOTHER CASE OF WHY THE EDITOR TEARS HIS HAIR

It was close to the "dead line" yesterday when a woman phoned the advertising department of the Evanston News-Index.

"I've lost something very valuable," she sobbed, "and I want you to help me find it."

In the final edition of the paper the following appeared:

LOST—On Orrington avenue, between Cofax and Simpson, a pair of teeth. Finder please return to Mrs. Ada Ketchum, Evanston, Ill.

Early in the evening Mrs. Ketchum answered the telephone.

"Think I've found your teeth, lady," started a man's voice.

"What? My teeth? Why, I didn't lose any teeth."

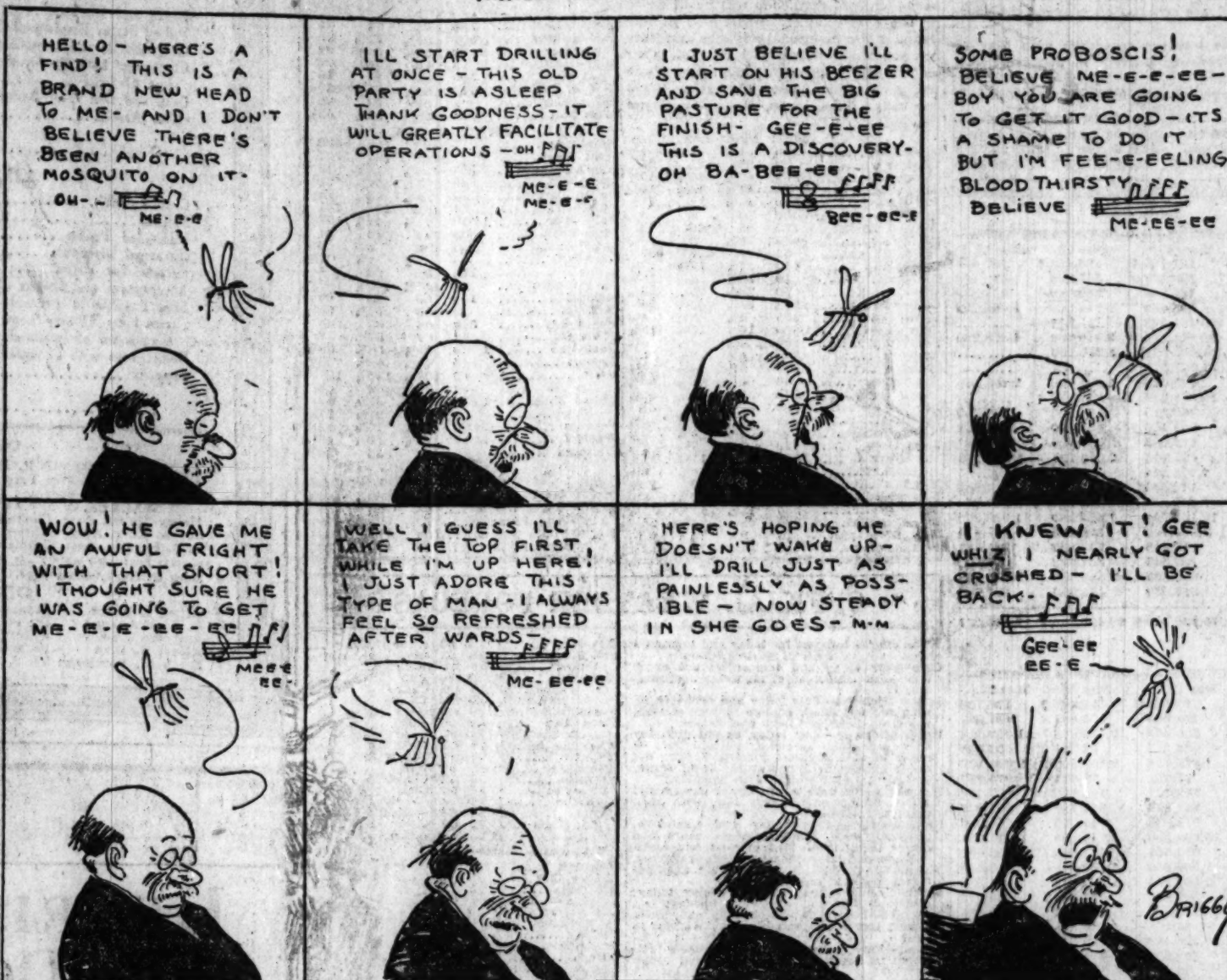
An advertisement in the Evanston News-Index said that it was "I told them I lost my parakeet—my little parrot. It flew away last week."

The receiver banged on both hooks simultaneously.

At midnight Mrs. Ketchum had received her sixty-third call from "some one who had found her teeth."

WONDER WHAT A MOSQUITO THINKS ABOUT

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BLAMES RELIEF SOCIETY IN NAVY \$50,000 GRAFT

In a statement given out yesterday by Lieutenant Commander E. J. Fry of the commandant's staff at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, responsibility for the recent \$50,000 graft at the camp was placed on the Navy Relief society. The officer stated that the discrepancies can be traced directly to some of the society's officers and men. He said:

"Investigations during the last seven weeks have satisfied this office, and the provost marshal that men both permanent and temporary enlisted employees of the relief department should be able to solve the mystery of the missing funds."

Three chief petty officers who accompanied the Great Lakes Relief society, on a thirty day tour several months ago are known to have been living on a higher scale since the trip. These men have been refused their releases and are being retained for further questioning.

Enlisted men who were detailed by the photographic department to take photographs of the station and sent them to the station's personnel for the benefit of the society have been questioned closely. From what have been able to learn some of them did not make full financial returns to the society."

McCormick attacked the ordinance itself as powerless to fulfill its purpose. He said the city could not reduce the cost of living that, if the ordinance's provisions were properly carried out, the expense would exhaust the entire corporate revenue.

Walkowiak Urges Deal Action.

Ald. Walkowiak upheld McCormick, and added a denial that the packers were responsible for the opposition to the measure.

"Let's get another ordinance with some teeth in it," he suggested; "all this commission can do is investigate. Let's frame an ordinance full of teeth."

Several of the aldermen thought the staff of inspectors, authorized for the commission, would create a lot of jobs.

Ald. J. H. Smith stated he would support the commission but would survey its activities at the end of the fiscal year with the utmost care. The final vote was 53 to 4. Those who opposed the ordinance were Ald. Maypole, Walkowiak and Walker.

Delay \$27,000,000 Bond Action.

The council referred to the finance committee the request of the Chicago bond commission that the proposed \$27,000,000 in bonds for public improvements be placed upon the November ballot.

Ald. Culbertson suggested that portion of the issue be used for corporate expenses, and Ald. Woodhull thought some of the money should be expended so as to make possible economic for instance, in the city's lighting plants.

Orders by Ald. Maypole and Link, directing the mayor to appoint commissions to discover appropriate aircraft landing fields in Chicago, but in cooperation with the federal government, were referred to the judiciary committee.

At the Oak Park police station they refused to give their names. They did admit, however, that all three were brothers. They are being held. In their pockets was found an assortment of pennies, knives, nickels, golf balls, jewelry, cigar coupons, and two pass keys. They are tied taking the things from other homes.

ECHOES

The 55th infantry auxiliary will meet tomorrow evening on the eleventh floor, County building.

King Albert of Belgium has bestowed the honorary distinction of the "Order de la Couronne" with rank of "officer" upon Maj. William A. Rafferty as a token of his esteem and in recognition of the services rendered the common cause. Maj. Rafferty is the son of Mrs. John Irwin Marshall of Highland Park.

Company L, 131st infantry, held a special meeting in room 1012 County building and arranged for the picnic at Ravinia Saturday.

Everett, who used the alias of Fred Gross, when searched was found to have \$75 and checks amounting to \$470, all made out on a Logansport, Ind., bank. He admitted, the police said, the checks were worthless, but insisted he was a lieutenant and showed papers purporting to be a leave of absence to July 20.

He was taken into custody while with his wife, Mrs. Rose Welsh Everett of 130 Finley avenue, Cincinnati, while in the La Verne style shop, 624 Davis street, where he had attempted to pass a check for \$60.

The police started a hunt for him after he made his appearance in Bord's department store. Before he was found he had visited Rosenberg's department store and Karder's clothing store.

Everett told the police he had been gassed and wounded twice in France. According to his story he married Miss Rose Welsh June 20. He gave no Chicago address, although he told of having spent a week here.

Everett later told the police his address in Chicago was 7614 Langley avenue.

Urges Saloons Be Given Monopoly on Near Beer

The old-fashioned saloon with its "real" beer and whiskey is gone, but it may have a sorry and anemic substitute in the "near beer" saloon, if Ald. L. B. Anderson, colored leader of the Second ward, has his way with the council license committee.

Ald. Anderson proposed yesterday that the sale of near beer be licensed at an annual figure which would prevent soft drink purveyors and drug stores from selling it and would reserve its sale to saloonkeepers who, the alderman declared, would be willing to pay well for the exclusive privilege. He suggested the annual license fee be \$200.

Ald. Anderson, Cermak, and Hogan compose a subcommittee of the license committee which will consider Ald. Anderson's idea at a meeting this week.

BAD CHECKS NIP HONEYMOON OF 'ARMY OFFICER'

A. G. Everett of Peru, Ind., self-styled second army lieutenant, on leave of absence for his honeymoon, landed in Evanston yesterday with his bride and after four unsuccessful efforts to cash a bogus check, found himself in the custody of Chief Leggett. He is being held for the army intelligence bureau.

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CLAIM VAUDEVILLE AND BURLESQUE HERE ARE 'OBSCENE, MONSTROUS'

Chicago's vaudeville and burlesque shows were termed obscene and unfit even for adults by a delegation of men and women who visited Chief Garfity yesterday, asking that he use his powers to clean up the entertainment offered on local stages.

The objects represented the Illinois Vigilance association and the Chicago Law and Order league. They came armed with a stack of reports made by investigators during the last three months.

Chief Garfity, according to Arthur Burrage Farwell, who appeared on behalf of the Law and Order league, promised to give their complaints immediate attention.

"I'll be damned brief," he retorted. "My men are out now, and they'll stay out till Wednesday morning."

Ald. Koster inquired what the committee was to do if no funds were available for additional wage increases.

"We should worry about that," Knott asserted.

Car Men Delay Action.

Demand for an increase in wages from 45 to 50 cents an hour, an eight hour day instead of the present nine, and elimination of the "split trick" developed a lively session at the meeting in Street Car Men's hall, Van Buren street and Ashland avenue, last night. The meeting adjourned after a heated argument with plans made to meet with representatives of the "I. L." employed union next Friday night to arrange demands.

A resolution calling for the joint meeting was read. It said nothing definite as to demands, and the 80 cent wage scale mentioned was the suggestion of one of the car men made from the platform in the face of opposition by William Quinlan, president of the union. It was received with cheers but was entirely unofficial.

Corn Products Men Out.

Demanding enforcement of a closed shop agreement, employees of the Corn Products Refining company of Argo, Peoria and Granite City last night called a general strike, effective this morning. According to officials, about 4,500 will be involved. Of this number 2,600 are employed at Argo.

Several thousand members of the carpenters' union refused to accept the 87 1/2 cents per hour wage offered by the contractors. More than half of the men are said to have signed. All difficulties are expected to be adjusted today.

An effort on the part of Mooney sympathizers to enlist the aid of employees of the Illinois Steel company at the company's gate in South Chicago led to a near riot and the arrest of F. M. Malloy, 1487 East Sixty-fourth street, a machinist, charged with distributing inflammatory literature. Workmen greeted the efforts of the agitators with catcalls and hisses.

Boys, 15 and 9, Jailed as "Crime Family" Members

Two more members of the Skowronski "crime family," Willie and Tony, aged 15 and 9, were arrested yesterday while robbing the home of Mrs. J. D. Caldwell, Oak Park. They were captured at the point of a revolver by Mrs. Caldwell. There are seven brothers and sisters in the family, and all have been arrested several times. The mother and father recently were brought before the Court of Domestic Relations. The Skowronski home is at 1440 Blackhawk street.

CITY CONSIDERS FUND TRANSFERS TO RAISE WAGES

Budget Limits Stir Up a New Labor Issue Among Employees.

The council finance committee faced another labor issue yesterday when the council adjourned after having heard an opinion by Corporation Counsel Etzelson that no item of the budget could be increased.

W. G. Keith, commissioner of gas and electricity, announced 200 linemen had gone on strike and several hundred other electricians, employed in power houses which supply the street lights, were prepared to follow immediately on receiving notice the committee's action upon their wage demands was unfavorable.

The bridge tenders, too, were prepared for an immediate walkout, and present also were representatives of the operating and fire department engineers, sewer workers, municipal tuberculosis sanitarium employees, motion picture operators, architects and draftsmen, and street and public utility inspectors, all of whom had been employed to call strikes when they deemed them advisable.

Consider Fund Transfer.

The committee sent for Etzelson. And Etzelson is to advise it tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock whether, by a transfer of funds within affected bureaus, it can satisfy legally the employees' scale.

Fending this decision the linemen returned to work, the street lights were turned on, and the other dissatisfied city aids decided to remain on the job. The men who keep the fire and police alarm systems in working order, however, have voted to walk out tomorrow at 6 a. m. Mr. Keith was of the opinion this strike, too, would be deferred.

Michael "Embrule Mike" Boyle, who represented the plant electricians and bridge tenders, and Irwin Knott, who spoke for the linemen, were with difficulty persuaded to give the committee more time.

Knott was invited to state his men's grievances, but to be brief, as about fifty representatives of organized labor were present.

"I'll be damned brief," he retorted. "My men are out now, and they'll stay out till Wednesday morning."

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SENATOR NEW DRAWS VEIL OFF HIS PAST

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—Senator New of Indiana, tonight lauded the following statement regarding the arrest in Los Angeles on a charge of murder of Harry S. New Jr., who claims he is a son of the senator: "I have just this to say about this whole deplorable matter. More than thirty years ago, when I was in my 20's and unmarried, I knew Mrs. Burger. There was never at any time a question of marriage between us. Conditions arose which I did not care to discuss, which resulted in my doing everything in my power to make amends, then and later."

"Whatever I did in that direction was of my own accord and no one else had anything whatever to do with it. The affair was ended thirty years ago. Since that time the people of my home city are the best judges of what my life has been. I never have shirked any responsibility that has come to me and I never shall."

AGED SLAYER OF VOLLAND HAS HOPE OF FREEDOM

In the defendant's chair in Judge Theodore Breitenbach's courtroom yesterday huddled the sad, oddly pathetic figure of an aged woman brought to trial on a charge of murder. It was that of Mrs. Vera Trepagnier, 69 years old, who is accused of killing Paul Frederick Volland, the publisher. It is alleged she killed him in his office in the Garfield building on May 5.

Four jurors were chosen during the session. They are Alexander McKenzie of 2013 Taylor street; Frank Knack of 2650 Clifton Park avenue; Paul J. Groh of 1228 South Kostner avenue; and Gottfried Christensen of Norwood Park. All except Groh are married and have children.

Mrs. Trepagnier apparently paid little attention to the efforts of the lawyers in the selection of the jury. She declared she pins her whole hope on the story she is to tell the jury.

The publisher and the woman, according to her story, entered into a contract for the reproduction of a miniature of George Washington, owned by Mrs. Trepagnier. She declared the publisher insulted and struck her when she went to his office to plead for commissions she was entitled to, and that he refused to return the miniature to her. She said when Volland advanced on her in a threatening attitude she shot him.

Mrs. Lulu Burger, New's mother, who was believed to be the wife of Senator New, will arrive Wednesday. It is expected that she will immediately undertake a defense for him. She already has asked Senator New to aid her.

"Will you plead guilty?" New was asked.

New threw himself on his cot and did not answer.

"There is nothing left for me in life, now," he wept.

Recalls Early Boyhood.

New spoke with affection of Senator New. He said:

"Whether my mother was married to Senator New was brought into question when I was a boy. I do not remember the circumstances. I went to my mother and asked her about it and she said:

"I was married to Mr. New as much as any woman was ever married to a man."

"I remember, although I was a very small boy then, the house in which we lived on Mississippi street, as it then was called, in Indianapolis. It was a large house and we had nurses and servants. My father lived there with us."

"Left Home for Actress."

"But one night, as I have since learned, he went to the theater and there saw an actress on the stage. They flirted over the footlights, had an affair, and the next we knew he had married her in New York or London. I am not certain which."

"Hundreds of people in Indianapolis will tell you that Senator New was my father and that they have seen us walking together up the street many times."

"I called only once at his home there after he had married."

"His wife wasn't home then. But every time I was in the city I went to his office and he was always glad to see me and to help me."

"I had a brother, the son of Senator New and my mother, but he died when I was a young fellow."

Police Finish Inquiry.

Detective Cliné said the police investigation is practically completed except for the postmortem examination tomorrow morning. Cliné said it would have been easy for New to have said the girl committed suicide and that it would have been difficult to disprove this story.

The detective said he would ask the district attorney tomorrow morning to issue complaint charging first degree murder. He said that to prove first degree murder premeditation must be proven.

"New had plenty of time to premeditate when he reached for the revolver and drew it from his holster," said Cliné. "It must have taken him nearly a minute to do this and that is long enough to satisfy the law."

A theory that New might have been in love with another girl and killed Miss Lesser to get rid of her was given serious consideration by the authorities. A mysterious other woman in the case is being sought by the police.

BOY AFRAID TO LOVE

Indianapolis, July 7.—[Special.]—A new theory concerning the details which led up to the murder of Frieda Lesser by Harry S. New Jr. in California developed here tonight following an interview with John W. Clay.

The Chicago Tribune.

EDITED BY C. CAREY ORR

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I NEED HELP.

ROAD WORK.

UNCLESAM: "JUST WHERE DO I COME IN?"

BRING ON 'ER LIQUOR, COLONEL, I'VE FOUND ONE.

WATCH FOR SNAKES!!

KERNEL COOTIE

I BROUGHT THE LIQUOR, LONG IN CASE OF SHAKES BITE.

SPORTS

THEATRICAL OFFERS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FLAG

WATCH FOR SNAKES!!

KERNEL COOTIE

I BROUGHT THE LIQUOR, LONG IN CASE OF SHAKES BITE.

BRING ON 'ER LIQUOR, COLONEL, I'VE FOUND ONE.

WATCH FOR SNAKES!!

KERNEL COOTIE

I BROUGHT THE LIQUOR, LONG IN CASE OF SHAKES BITE.

BOSTON STOCK TRANSACTIONS

ON THE BROAD STREET CURB

	1140	1384	1364	1361	1%
with A. Co.	2 266	78	7	74	---
Only A. G.	10 269	88	804	814	1%
Forward	958	374	38	37	1%
and pd.	28 1034	1034	1034	1034	1%
	14 101	100	100	100	---

BONDS.				
	High.	Low.	Close.	Chgs.
U. S. Army's Co 1281	1004	1004	1004	---
U. S. Army's Co 1281	934	934	934	---
U. S. Army's Co 1281	78	78	78	---
U. S. Army's Co 1281	974	974	974	---

Div.	per share.	Div. yield.	Div. paid.	Div. amt.	Description.	Sal. High.	Low.	Close.	Net chgs.
1	25	28	28	28	Do prof.....	5000	28	27 1/2	35
2	10	10	10	10	Do prof.....	1000	10	9 3/4	10
3	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Do prof cda.....	1000	7 1/2	6 3/4	7 1/2
4	35	35	35	35	International Nickel.....	83,000	35	33 1/2	35
5	8	8	8	8	Do prof.....	1000	8	7 3/4	8
6	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	Do prof.....	1000	8 1/2	7 3/4	8 1/2
7	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	K C Southern.....	500	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
8	31	31	31	31	Kelly-Springfield.....	7,000	31	30	31
9	41	41	41	41	Do prof.....	1000	41	40 1/2	41
10	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	Keynote Trust.....	13,000	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
11	23	23	23	23	L E & W prof.....	500	23	22 1/2	23
12	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	Lee Rubber & Tire.....	2,800	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
13	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Loose-Wiles.....	500	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
14	60	60	60	60	Loose-Wiles.....	500	72	70 1/2	60
15	29	29	29	29	Manhattan Shirt.....	100	29	28 1/2	29
16	40	40	40	40	Maxwell Motor.....	1,200	40	40 1/2	40
17	37	37	37	37	Do prof.....	1,000	37	36 1/2	37
18	52	52	52	52	Do prof.....	1,000	52	51 1/2	52
19	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
20	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
21	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
22	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
23	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
24	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
25	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
26	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
27	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
28	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
29	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
30	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
31	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
32	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
33	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
34	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
35	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
36	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
37	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
38	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
39	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
40	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
41	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
42	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
43	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
44	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
45	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
46	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
47	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
48	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
49	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
50	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
51	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
52	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
53	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
54	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
55	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
56	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
57	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
58	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
59	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
60	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
61	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
62	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
63	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
64	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
65	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
66	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
67	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
68	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
69	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
70	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
71	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
72	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
73	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
74	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
75	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
76	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
77	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
78	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
79	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
80	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
81	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
82	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
83	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
84	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
85	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
86	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
87	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
88	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
89	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
90	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
91	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
92	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
93	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
94	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
95	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
96	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
97	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
98	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
99	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43
100	43	43	43	43	Do prof.....	1,000	43	42 1/2	43

[illegible][illegible]

Canada checks.	30.50	30.50	30.00
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United States 2a, registered
United States 2a, coupon
United States 2a, registered
United States 2a, coupon
United States 4a, registered
United States 4a, coupon
United States Panama 2a, 1938

CLOSING NEW YORK BID ASKED

Stocks Not Traded In Yesterday's Session

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
AB Sur pf 85	85	86	Slt 1st pf 94	94	94
A B Shoe, nY	95	97	InHarNew	119 1/2	119 1/2
A M Can pf 103 1/2	103 1/2	104	new vfd 119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
			Int Fpr pf 100	100	100

Britain's Imports for June
Reach £122,945,655 17s

















































LONDON, July 1.—The board of returns for June shows that imports of £122,945,655, and exports of £66,156,000. There was a large falling off in the importation of grain, flour, and meat compared with June, 1918, but there was an increase in the importation of other goods and of liquors. There was an increase over June, 1918, in most articles of import, but most of the increase was due up of coal and manufactured articles.

ALCOHOL FROM SEAWEED.
According to experiments made at the

Am Smig 1108	108	Do 2 pf. 118	118
Do pf A 93	95	Mky Co... 74	
Am Snff pf 90	95	Do pfd.. 63 1/2	
Am Sug pf. 117	118	N & Cht.. 116 1/2	116 1/2
Am T & C 58	63		

[illegible]

each 100 pounds of seaweed.

f interest in cash;

depreciation in value;
worry, or management;
st?"

any investors are facing.

bonds, safeguarded under the
n problems. They meet each
requirements. One thousand
afe bonds, will yield \$30 every
Five hundred dollars will yield
a investment of \$5,000, netting
versified as to yield \$25 every

literature telling how the Straus
ors for 37 years without the
our clients, and describing safe

No. L-151

AUS & CO.
INCORPORATED

BUILDING
Wilson Streets
Franklin 4645
CHICAGO

Without Loss to Any Investor

Bank & Trust Co.

Close of Business June 30, 1919.	
	LIABILITIES.
Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	
Reserve	\$40,778.10
Retained	
Income taxes	\$5,000.00
Deposits—	
Demand	\$7,653,030.11
Time	2,780,938.63
Dividends unpaid	10,422,287.74
	18,023.20
Liability under letters of credit	
Federal Reserve bank—	
Credits and discounts on U. S. government securities	\$61,811.47
Time	1,792,439.50
Victory bonds	\$44,941.90
Payable by customers	\$14,346,986.51

JOHN A. M. CORMICK, Vice President
C. M. MODERWELL, C. M. Moderwell
& Co.
GEORGE B. OGLE, George A. Ogle & Co.
JOHN W. O'LEARY, Arthur J. O'Leary

1. **Shaw Company**
DANIEL B. SCULLY, D. B. Scully Sons
Company
A. W. SHAW, A. W. Shaw Company
LOCUS TETER, President
LEVERETT THOMPSON, Posts & Telegraphs
 502

HOGS HIT NEW HIGH, \$22.50; CATTLE CLIMB

General Advance Is 25¢
50¢; Top Steers
at \$16.40.

TOP PRICES COMPARED

LIVE STOCK.	Top prices for native beef, cattle, hogs, sheep, and lambs at Chicago yesterday.
Mon. July 7.	18.10 18.10 18.10 18.10
Tue. July 8.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
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Monday July 14.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Tuesday July 15.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Wednesday July 16.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Thursday July 17.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Friday July 18.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Saturday July 19.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Sunday July 20.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Monday July 21.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Tuesday July 22.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Wednesday July 23.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
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Friday July 25.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Saturday July 26.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Sunday July 27.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Monday July 28.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Tuesday July 29.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Wednesday July 30.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Thursday July 31.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Friday Aug 1.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Saturday Aug 2.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Sunday Aug 3.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Monday Aug 4.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Tuesday Aug 5.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Wednesday Aug 6.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
Thursday Aug 7.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50
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Sunday Aug 31.	22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

*Highest on record.

While the hog market was ruling on a higher level, making a new record top of \$22.50 possible, the cattle market was playing the "comeback" act, the general advance of 25¢ to previous prices \$1.00 to 1.25 higher than previous Monday. Both markets were active at higher prices. However, the sheep trade started slow under the handicap of 40,000 arrivals since the previous market day, but after opening unevenly lower the market strengthened.

A general advance of 15¢ to 20¢ in the hog market established a new high point of \$22.50, the top being 25¢ above previous market day. The shipping demand was the main feature of the trade, outside buyers taking 9,000 hogs, the call affecting the better grades mostly. Packing grades were slow to start because packers fought the advance; later, however, all packers except Armour entered the market and the close was relatively strong.

Average price of hogs for the day at \$22.50 was 50¢ higher than Thursday of last week, the previous market day, compared with \$20.50 the previous Monday, \$17.10 a year ago, and \$15.17 two years ago. While Chicago was establishing a new top of \$22.50, Buffalo reported sales at \$24.00, being a new record for that market, and Pittsburgh scored \$22.75.

Receipts of hogs for the day were estimated at 40,000, but this did not include a holdover supply of 2,300 and 9,750 which arrived on the two holidays. Packers had about 11,000 hogs forwarded from other markets that arrived since last Thursday. Twenty markets received 164,000 hogs, against 179,500 the previous Monday. Eleven markets received 147,000, against 162,000 the previous Monday, 164,000 a year ago, and 175,000 two years ago.

Steers advanced to \$16.40.

Only a few over 15,000 cattle were on sale, the number including 1,300 which arrived Friday and Saturday. The of-

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Prices for live stock in Chicago yesterday follow:

HOGS.

Bulk of sales.	\$21.90 to \$22.50
Heavy butchers.	21.90 to 22.50
Light butchers.	21.90 to 22.50
Medium weight.	21.90 to 22.50
Heavy and mixed packing.	20.50 to 21.50
Rough, heavy packing.	20.50 to 21.50
Light bacon, 170 to 180 lbs.	21.50 to 22.50
Light mixed, 140 to 160 lbs.	17.00 to 20.00
Pigs, 100 to 125 lbs.	20.50 to 22.00

CATTLE.

Prime steers.	14.00 to 16.40
Good to choice steers.	13.00 to 15.35
Common to good steers.	10.00 to 13.50
Canning and plain steers.	12.00 to 15.75
Yearlings, poor to choice.	8.00 to 12.75
Pat cows and heifers.	5.00 to 8.10
Canning cows and heifers.	8.00 to 12.75
Stockers and feeders.	7.25 to 12.25
Bull, plain to best.	14.25 to 18.75
Fair to fancy calves.	14.25 to 18.75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Ram lambs, all grades.	13.00 to 17.50
Native lambs, poor to best.	10.25 to 13.00
Lambs, poor to best.	10.25 to 13.00
Ewes, cull to prime.	8.00 to 12.50
Wethers, poor to best.	7.00 to 11.00
Yearlings, poor to best.	5.00 to 13.50
Bucks and stags.	6.00 to 8.50

TOP PRICES COMPARED

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Tuesday Aug 5. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

Wednesday Aug 6. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

Thursday Aug 7. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

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Saturday Aug 9. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

Sunday Aug 10. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

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Thursday July 24. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

Friday July 25. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

Saturday July 26. 22.50 22.50 22.50 22.50

Sunday July 27

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF
CONDITION OF
**The Stock Yards
Savings Bank**
4162-66 S. Halsted St.

Chicago, Illinois.

CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1919

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$3,809,580.25
Overdrafts.....	28.75
Acceptances Executed for Customers.....	200,000.00
QUICK ASSETS	
United States and other Bonds and U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness.....	\$781,121.22
Demand Loans.....	\$15,252.25


ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks	906,151.47	1,515,555.77	
			\$5,524,585.00
Capital Stock			\$500,000.00
Surplus			270,000.00
Dividends Payable			52,284.44
Unearned Premiums			72,386.88
Reserve for Int. Taxes			11,350.00
Dividends Unpaid			11,350.00
Customers' Liability Account			300,000.00
Accumulations			4,524,780.44
Deposits			\$5,524,585.00

OFFICERS
C. N. STANTON, President
ARTHUR G. LEONARD, Vice President
H. I. TIFFANY, Vice President
W. S. TIPTON, CASHIER
JAMES BURGESS, Asst. Cashier
J. T. MANGAN, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

Louis F. Swift	Edward Morris
Arthur Meeker	Arthur G. Leonard
Samuel Cossens	C. M. Macfarlane
Thornhill Brooks	James H. Ashby

CITIZENS STATE BANK
OF LAKE VIEW
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



**CONDENSED STATEMENT
RESOURCES**

Loans and Discounts.....	\$1,555,507.90
Bank Building.....	80,000.00
Vault and Fixtures.....	25,100.00
Bonds.....	424,750.00
Cash and Due from Banks.....	248,950.23
Total.....	\$2,334,258.13

LIABILITIES		
Capital	.....	\$ 250,000.00
Surplus	.....	50,000.00
Unearned Profits	.....	15,000.00
Deposits	.....	\$ 319,975.00
Total	.....	\$2,635,000.00
GROWTH OF DEPOSITS		
Jan. 1, 1914	.....	\$ 103,007.50
Jan. 1, 1915	.....	978,333.25
Jan. 1, 1916	.....	1,260,381.25
Jan. 1, 1917	.....	1,572,000.00
May 13, 1919	.....	2,150,567.75
June 30, 1919	.....	2,319,975.00
OFFICERS		

CHAS. JOHNSON.....President
 J. C. MOULTON.....President
 CHAS. BASTERLIK.....2nd Vice President
 HARRY R. GIBBONS.....3rd Vice President
 J. G. SQUIRES.....Cashier
 E. TESSMER.....Asst. Cashier

 DIRECTORS
 HENRY L. SLOUT
 Vice President Missouri Southern R. R. Co.
 JURGENSEN, E. H. & Co.
 Peterson Furniture Company
 CLINTON E. COOPER
 Supt. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
 MATHIAS ALLER
 President Home Brewing Co.
 WM. J. REBER
 Of Beckman, Cottrell & Phillips

Counsellors at Law
HARRY R. GIBBONS
 Box Manufacturing
CHAS. NASTELLE
 President Best Brewing Co.
E. F. WIEBOLDT
 Treasurer W. A. Wieboldt & Company
CHAS. JOHNSON
 President
OTTO J. GONDOLF
 Vice President
J. G. SQUIRES
 Cashier

Statement of Condition of the

**North Side State
Savings Bank**
Chicago
At the Close of Business
June 30, 1919.
RESOURCES

Demand Loans.....	28,034.91
Stocks and Bonds.....	485,084.58
Capital Stock Federal Reserve Bank.....	4,000.00
Advanced for Fourth Liberty Loan Subscribers.....	19,443.98
Overdrafts.....	182.56
Cash and Due from Banks.....	450,334.01
	\$2,255,631.44

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock.....	\$ 200,000.00
Surplus.....	20,000.00
	20,107.44

Undivided	Profits.....	2,940.00
Dividends	Unpaid.....	1,695.00
Reserved	for Taxes and Interest.....	3,010,578.32
Deposits		\$2,255,531.41

S. M. Felton/ Alex. H. Revell
W. R. Dawes Wm. T. Abbott
Edwin F. Mack P.H.Weillbrenner

NORTH AVENUE
STATE BANK
CHICAGO

Condensed Statement of the condition of the	
NORTH AVENUE STATE BANK at the	
Close of Business June 26, 1915.	
RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$2,194,864.91
Municipal and Other Bonds.....	350,685.89
U. S. Bonds.....	312,300.00
Banking House.....	110,782.34
Demand Loans.....	\$228,940.57
Cash and Sight Exch.....	779,459.90
	<hr/>
	1,004,400.36
	<hr/>
	\$4,672,433.99

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 200,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits..	75,733.45
Deposits	4,196,700.31
	<u>\$4,872,433.76</u>
OFFICERS	
Landon C. Rose, President.	
Charles E. Schick, Vice President.	
Otto G. Roehling, Cashier.	
Victor H. Thiele, Assistant Cashier.	
YOUR BUSINESS IS CORDIALLY INVITED	
North Avenue and Larrabee Street	

A dark, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, showing signs of wear and discoloration. The texture is grainy and uneven, with some lighter patches and darker spots. There are some faint, vertical lines or creases visible, suggesting it might be a folded piece of paper or a book cover. The overall color is a dark, mottled grey or black.

The Tribune Investors' Guide

Answers to inquiries are based upon information which The Tribune believes reliable, fair, and unprejudiced, but beyond the assurance of care in securing such information The Tribune assumes no responsibility.

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive attention. Answers thought to be of public interest will be published. If an answer is not of general interest it will be mailed provided stamp is enclosed. Address letters to Investors' Guide.

Hercules Powder.

P. F.—The Hercules Powder company made enormous profits during the war. In 1917 it earned 78 per cent on common stock and 23 in 1918. In the first three months of this year net earnings were small. The company was in a strong position Dec. 31, with cash and Liberty bonds on hand equal to more than 100 per cent of its common stock and a profit and loss surplus equal to more than twice the common. What it will earn in the future is a question that cannot be answered now. Dividends are being paid on the \$7,150,000 of common stock at the rate of 8 per cent a year and 8 extra.

Sapulpa Refining.

L. P.—The Sapulpa Refining company reported earnings of 11 per cent on \$2,000,000 of capital stock in 1918, compared with 23 per cent on \$1,705,000 in 1917. Dividends were paid in 1918 amounting to 17 per cent, the rate being reduced in August from a \$4 to a 10 per cent basis. The company operates a large refinery and also has production. It is in a stage of rapid development and evidently the stock is specu-

Railway Common Stocks Uncertain.

W. W.—Neither the Rock Island nor the Missouri Pacific is fully earning its fixed charges at present. The government is operating them at a heavy loss. In a few months they are to be returned to the companies. The common stocks depend principally on what the government may do before it gives up control of the roads. If it should hand them back as they are the position of the stock evidently would not be good.

Corn Products.

A. S.—The report that the Corn Products Refining company earned at the rate of 15% per cent a year in the first quarter of 1919 was official. The company's export business is large and is expected to expand as long as Europe is short of food. Common stock is entitled to all profits after preferred receives its 7 per cent. No dividends have been paid on common yet and none are expected in the immediate future.

Brief Answers.

C. H.—Whole Grain Wheat never made public any financial data except estimates of future profits. It offered \$600,000 shares at \$15. The published quotation is 30 cents bid.

J. P.—The Franklin Oil and Gas company was operating in a small way at last accounts. It claimed to have ten wells in Kansas. Stock is quoted at 65 cents.

J. D. V.—You can prosecute the man who sold you worthless stock, but you probably have no claim on the company.

HAY AND STRAW

The four day receipts of 184 cars of timothy hay were practically all sold. There were two cars of timothy which went at \$25.00 a ton. Country loadings show a falling off. No. 1 timothy, \$25.00 per ton; No. 2 timothy, \$23.00 per ton; and some hay, \$20.00 per ton. Prairie hay higher, with two cars of Illinois, \$14.00 per ton, and Iowa, \$13.00 per ton.

CHICAGO GRAIN RECEIPTS

Official returns on the inspection of grain by car for Monday, July 7, 1919:

No.	No.	No.	No.
Hard winter...	15	15	15
Red winter...	15	15	15
White...	15	15	15
Minced...	15	15	15
Spring...	15	15	15

ROSEIN AND TURPENTINE

SAVANNAH Ga. July 7.—TURPENTINE. Firm. 20% bid. 60% bid. 70% bid. 75% bid. 80% bid. 85% bid. 90% bid. 95% bid. 100% bid. 105% bid. 110% bid. 115% bid. 120% bid. 125% bid. 130% bid. 135% bid. 140% bid. 145% bid. 150% bid. 155% bid. 160% bid. 165% bid. 170% bid. 175% bid. 180% bid. 185% bid. 190% bid. 195% bid. 200% bid. 205% bid. 210% bid. 215% bid. 220% bid. 225% bid. 230% bid. 235% bid. 240% bid. 245% bid. 250% bid. 255% bid. 260% bid. 265% bid. 270% bid. 275% bid. 280% bid. 285% bid. 290% bid. 295% bid. 300% bid. 305% bid. 310% bid. 315% bid. 320% bid. 325% bid. 330% bid. 335% bid. 340% bid. 345% bid. 350% bid. 355% bid. 360% bid. 365% bid. 370% bid. 375% bid. 380% bid. 385% bid. 390% bid. 395% bid. 400% bid. 405% bid. 410% bid. 415% bid. 420% bid. 425% bid. 430% bid. 435% bid. 440% bid. 445% bid. 450% bid. 455% bid. 460% bid. 465% bid. 470% bid. 475% bid. 480% bid. 485% bid. 490% bid. 495% bid. 500% bid. 505% bid. 510% bid. 515% bid. 520% bid. 525% bid. 530% bid. 535% bid. 540% bid. 545% bid. 550% bid. 555% bid. 560% bid. 565% bid. 570% bid. 575% bid. 580% bid. 585% bid. 590% bid. 595% bid. 600% bid. 605% bid. 610% bid. 615% bid. 620% bid. 625% bid. 630% bid. 635% bid. 640% bid. 645% bid. 650% bid. 655% bid. 660% bid. 665% bid. 670% bid. 675% bid. 680% bid. 685% bid. 690% bid. 695% bid. 700% bid. 705% bid. 710% bid. 715% bid. 720% bid. 725% bid. 730% bid. 735% bid. 740% bid. 745% bid. 750% bid. 755% bid. 760% bid. 765% bid. 770% bid. 775% bid. 780% bid. 785% bid. 790% bid. 795% bid. 800% bid. 805% bid. 810% bid. 815% bid. 820% bid. 825% bid. 830% bid. 835% bid. 840% bid. 845% bid. 850% bid. 855% bid. 860% bid. 865% bid. 870% bid. 875% bid. 880% bid. 885% bid. 890% bid. 895% bid. 900% bid. 905% bid. 910% bid. 915% bid. 920% bid. 925% bid. 930% bid. 935% bid. 940% bid. 945% bid. 950% bid. 955% bid. 960% bid. 965% bid. 970% bid. 975% bid. 980% bid. 985% bid. 990% bid. 995% bid. 1000% bid. 1005% bid. 1010% bid. 1015% bid. 1020% bid. 1025% bid. 1030% bid. 1035% bid. 1040% bid. 1045% bid. 1050% bid. 1055% bid. 1060% bid. 1065% bid. 1070% bid. 1075% bid. 1080% bid. 1085% bid. 1090% bid. 1095% bid. 1100% bid. 1105% bid. 1110% bid. 1115% bid. 1120% bid. 1125% bid. 1130% bid. 1135% bid. 1140% bid. 1145% bid. 1150% bid. 1155% bid. 1160% bid. 1165% bid. 1170% bid. 1175% bid. 1180% bid. 1185% bid. 1190% bid. 1195% bid. 1200% bid. 1205% bid. 1210% bid. 1215% bid. 1220% bid. 1225% bid. 1230% bid. 1235% bid. 1240% bid. 1245% bid. 1250% bid. 1255% bid. 1260% bid. 1265% bid. 1270% bid. 1275% bid. 1280% bid. 1285% bid. 1290% bid. 1295% bid. 1300% bid. 1305% bid. 1310% bid. 1315% bid. 1320% bid. 1325% bid. 1330% bid. 1335% bid. 1340% bid. 1345% bid. 1350% bid. 1355% bid. 1360% bid. 1365% bid. 1370% bid. 1375% bid. 1380% bid. 1385% bid. 1390% bid. 1395% bid. 1400% bid. 1405% bid. 1410% bid. 1415% bid. 1420% bid. 1425% bid. 1430% bid. 1435% bid. 1440% bid. 1445% bid. 1450% bid. 1455% bid. 1460% bid. 1465% bid. 1470% bid. 1475% bid. 1480% bid. 1485% bid. 1490% bid. 1495% bid. 1500% bid. 1505% bid. 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SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

[illegible]

WANTED—MALE HEL

[illegible]

WANTED-MALE

[illegible]

WANTED—MA

[illegible]

ED-FEMALE HELP.
 sions and Trades
 BRESS-MORNING and
 class hotel. HOTEL
 Sheridan rd.
ED FEMALE HELP
 head waitresses, make
 of the west. With up
 meals to destination
 addresses for our Chicago
ED HARVEY,
 AND WENTWORTH

25 LADIES to work
at well ventilated hand
at 333 W. North Ave. and
at 3 and 9 p. m.
WINE OPERATORS
to-date knitting ma-
chines. 40 hour week. All
day. **WANT FOR BRIGHT**
and 15 per cent to start
SHAW KNITTING CO.
d.
OVER - FIRST CL.
20 Sheridan Rd. Phone

AVER-EXPERT. HUNTER.
 W. Madison.
 SORTER-EXPERT.
 clothes ironer: Albert
 METZGER'S LAUNDRY. 224

17 S. Dearb
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COPYISTS.
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close at noon on
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1828

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N. Wabash-av.
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TINNEY MAKERS.
SALARY AND

WORKING CON-
EL BROTHERS.
NERY MAKERS.

MALESLEY AND MALESLEY
12 Stevens Bldg.
BAKER AND COPIER
10 Marshall Field Annex Bldg.

RS - ON BASE-
ts, pants, canvas
d leather goods,
while learning.
DEAN MFG. CO.

Elston-av.,
Milwaukee-av.
ND APPRENTICE CO.
Beauty Parlor, Rm. 704, 11
ver Action Factory
ices of a competent and
experienced and capable
girls' department, please
MAN. 1

MACHINE SEWING
learn; also girl at
H. HILL & CO., 954
n-blvd.

EXPERIENCED, FOR ^{days}
day, no holiday work.
10 S. Michigan-st.

MISTRESSES,

ladies' gowns. To those
we will pay the highest
steady employment.
conditions: give particulars
and phone number. Address

LADIES—T
fare; also
SALLAD
mission a
appointment

U. Box 663, Chicago, ILL.
SALES LADIES
and commu-
cations, H
OOD, BY THE DAY.
SALESWOM
intelligence
FOR TOBACCO.
big money
922 S. Wabash
proposition
city Hall S
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190 N. Sta

period 8 months
women, 16 to 30
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second year.
instructive, inter-
k. Well equipped
recreation room;
sick benefits, va-
nny

Apply
Bureau, Room
602,
Union Telegraph
Building,
Jackson-blvd.

NE OPERATORS
EXPERIENCED.
20 and 12 m.
th Edison Company
th 72 W. Adams-st.
SUMMER RESORT.
all around. Apply
o'clock today.

PRENCHED; STRADA
 4 S. Michigan, S.W.
 40 E. Via Roma
 PRENCHED; 340
 Viewwood 4932 after S.W.
 WAGER
 443 ROBERT
 FOR COUNTRY CLUB
 Reverse charges
 ROOM AND BOARD
 429. Trib

transon.
FACTORY REPAIRS
3000 W. 10th St.
24

ANDS. Apartment

FOR RENT—Sun. p.
\$5440; west, \$330.
Wash. St. and
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WIS.

TO EXCHANGE—20 FL.
corner, rent
want vacant for
BROOMING STOKS
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want
want
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from corner
\$10,000 equity
\$10,000 cash
MODERN G
Thorsdale st.
\$4,300
want, call
TE 539, Tribune
WICH—WANT FARM
corner prop
100
100
WICH—WANT FARM
corner prop
100
100
WICH—CLEAR MO
with double
or Chicago. Best

RICH - 42 N. 2nd St.
W. S. WIDE Address
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LOT NEAR COTTAGE
 Size: lot 32x100
 Price: \$1,500
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W. S. WIDE
 Farming land
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 acres for sale
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 Ask quick. Will
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 North Dakota farm
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 Will
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EXCHANGES - 100 ACRES
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Exchange 40 A. F.
 H. H. new 21 corner
 Exchange 160 A. M.
 property.
 TO EXCHANGE - 118 A.
 Cash, 100. \$5,000. 21
 House
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 One 10 room
 race, gas, screened porch
 100 ft. large, 100 ft. porch
 100 ft. porch. rent \$750. We
 will buy and cash
 H. B. BARK & CO. 312
 2110.
 250,000. RESIDENCE
 \$20,000; acct. of
 rent up to \$1,000
 No. Water-st.
 HAVE A CLEAR LOT
 trade for improved; we

EXCHANGE - VACANT
 MODERN apt. near sta.
 tails of no attention. A
 CENTRAL.

EXCHANGE - 3 CORN.
 Lawrence-st.
 300 ft. x 120 ft. 1336 Mc
 Miscellaneous

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 I want to buy a sofa
 wants for what you don't
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 WE HAVE SOME TWO
 HAVE GIVE YOU
 CHAIRS. What have you
 got? I will pay you
 LET US TRADE THE RE
 don't want for what you
 LEAVE SIMONSON
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 want household and a
 hotel or large rooming
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 ANY CORN.
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minister Bldg., 1000
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 and G. S. Tribune.
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 to build; \$300 up; pa
 and
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